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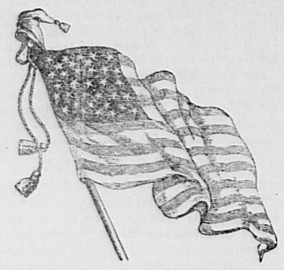
JOHN PORTER, GREENLEAF PORTER.

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable."



Poetry.

A Soldier's Portrait.

Draped in our honored stars and stripes,
It tells us the olden story;
Another young patriot passed
Through duty on to glory.

A face to make a household glad;
Eyes full of love's assurance,
Lips curved to speak the gentle word,
Or tell the heart's endurance.

O, mother, sitting in the shade
Of this divine affliction,
This pictured face may be to thee
A daily benediction.

May fold thee in a finer life
Beyond the world's illusion,
Where the calm twilight of the soul
Will never know intrusion.

No more for him the weary march,
For thee no weary waiting;—
Be patient, these young martyrs are
Divinest truths translating.

Miscellany.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

'How I wish father was here now,' and Mrs. Smith looked complacently at the pan of cream biscuits she had just drawn from the oven. 'I've had such good luck with these, and he's so fond of them, too. Run, Jimmie; run down to the gate, child, and see if he isn't coming. I do hate, of all things, to have cream-biscuit wait, and these are so nice;' and she turned them from the dripping-pan on to a side-table, and broke them up.

They did indeed look tempting, so light and white, with such a delicate shade of amber-brown on their crusts. When the last one was piled on the plate, a most appetizing odor diffused itself over the old farm kitchen—an odor that would have made a domestic sigh as he broke in halves his hard brown crackers. Covering them with a towel fresh from the drawer, she sat them on the tea table, and then resting a hand on each hip, surveyed it carefully, to see if all was there.

It was a genuine old fashioned Yankee tea-table, such a one as makes our mouth water only to remember, with a homespun linen cloth, snowy as drifted flakes, and yet in its Sunday creases; with a quaint mulberry-colored tea-set; tiny silver spoons that had grown thin with the handling of three generations, and horn-handled knives and forks, scoured to a mirror-brightness. Cream from the morning milk floated in the little pitcher; pure maple sugar filled the bowl; a pat of butter, golden as the wheat sheaf that was stamped upon it, was flanked on one side by a ball of new Dutch-cheese, and on the other by a plate of pickles, green and crisp as though fresh from the vines; a quart bowl, just beside the biscuits, held circular slices of beets, tinging the vinegar with the crimson purple of claret wine; opposite was another, with cider apple sauce, each great mellow quarter, mellow to the heart, yet perfect in shape, while the four corners of the table bore proudly the pies and cakes; pumpkin pie ruddy as the old brick oven in which it had been baked; apple pie, with upper-crust that dropped into flakes as you cut it; cookies, with caraway seeds in them for flavoring; and doughnuts, brown as a berry on the outside, and creamy-white in their centres.

'Yes, I believe I've got all; now, if he would only come!' and she turned to the fire-place, and lifted the tea-kettle from the hook, and set it on a warm corner of the ample hearth.

'He's coming, mother; he's 'most here;' and nearly out of breath, Jimmie bounded into the kitchen, 'and I guess he's got the money too, for he looks ever so glad. Won't you be glad, too, mother?'

'Yes indeed, child, the dear knows I will; but run, now, and wash your face and hands, and call Susan to set the chairs up. I'll make the tea in a hurry.'

'Supper all ready! Well, I'm glad of it; for I tell you what, mother, I'm hungry as a bear;' and the broad-chested, sturdy, sunburnt, yet genial looking farmer drew off his overcoat, and pulled off his cap, and handed them to his wife and then run his fingers back and forth through the blaze that went up the chimney, rubbing them briskly all the while.

'It's chilly riding, and I shouldn't wonder if we had a frost to-night. Did the children gather in all the pumpkins to-day?'

'Pretty much, father. All that's fit to cook—'

'Some great bouncers, too, interrupted Jimmie; 'it was all Sue and I could do to roll them.'

'You'd better throw some old blankets over them to-night, mother. I don't want 'em brought in, as long as I can help it, for every days sunning helps sweeten 'em. My old mother used to say it saved half the molasses to let 'em sun a fortnight.

'And so it does, father, but come, sit down now.'

'Don't look much like hard times here, mother;' and Mr. Smith sat down the cup of fragrant tea his wife had handed him, broke open the biscuit he had helped himself to, and spread the halves with a generous allowance of butter. Not much like hard times;' and he deposited a brimming spoonful of apple sauce on his plate, and dipped his fork into the bowl of beets. 'We've thought we knew something about 'em; but I tell you, mother, we've got to fare slimmer than this before we feel 'em to speak of. If you just could only have set down to the table I did to-day noon, I reckon—well, I reckon you'd a choked up, mother. You see, I met cousin Sam Jones in the street, just as I was going down to the tavern to get a dinner, and nothing would do, but I must go home with him. I didn't want to a bit, for I knew they must be short about these times; but he wouldn't take no for an answer, and so I went. I was sorry enough, though, when I saw Sary Ann, for she shook hands with me as warm as ever, and said she was glad to see me, though if she'd known I was coming, she'd a tried and tossed up something a little better. Well, we sat down to the table; but dear me, mother, I could have eat every mouthful of it myself, and then had room for a decent dinner.'

'What did they have, father?'

'Have, mother; why, they had a piece of steak, just about as big as my hand. I don't believe there was over a pound and a half of it, and about a dozen little crazy potatoes, not one of them a bit larger than my thumb, a slice of butter about as thick as one of those cookies, and just about as big round and a small loaf of baker's bread, that had about as much substance to it as a soap-bubble, and a pitcher of water.'

'No pie or pudding, father?'

'Not the first mouthful, mother. I tell you, I didn't eat much; told 'em I wasn't very hungry, for I'd been lunching on doughnuts all along the road. 'Oh dear!' says little Moll, 'I wish we could have doughnuts. We havn't had any for ever so long. Why don't you make some, ma?' Sally Ann, she colored up, and says, kinder softly, 'Hush Molly; you know the times are too hard for father to buy lard to bile 'em in.' Well, that kinder started 'em; and such a story as they had to tell, mother!—Dear me, but it made my heart ache to hear it. His wages have been cut down half, and he can't always get that when it is due, and sometimes they don't for days have anything to eat but hasty pudding and molasses, and sometimes they even have to go without the molasses.

Sally Ann said she hadn't had a bit of tea or sugar for two months, nor an egg, nor a pie or a cake. I'll tell you what I did; I just went right down to the wagon, and got that basket of doughnuts—I hadn't eat 'em half up—and carried 'em to the children. Mercy, but how they did pounce on 'em! I couldn't think of anything but a half-starved cat coming across a stray mouse, they grabbed them so. And such a shout as they gave when they saw the slice of cheese! Sally Ann said it was more than a year since she had tasted a bit.'

'Dear, but how funny—not to have cheese in the house all the time. Why, I reckon we've got forty now, up in the cheese room.'

'Twenty, Jimmie, twenty; don't you stretch things so. I do wish I'd known it, father before you started. I'd sent her one, and a roll of butter, and a load of vegetables. You might have carried 'em just as well as not, if we'd only thought of it; but I never supposed folks—decent kind of folks—I mean such as they are—ever had to do without such things.'

'Nor I either, mother, and I believe you and I have often done rich people wrong, when we've called 'em stingy because they didnt divide with the poor around em. I dont believe its stinginess a quarter of the time. Its because they dont think. They've so much of everything themselves, they dont realize how others do live. Sally Ann and Sam might have thought we were stingy to-day, because I didnt bring em in a load of one thing and another from our farm; I say they might, if they did not know just what we really are. But you and I know that wasnt the reason. But never mind; I shall go down again in two or three weeks, and I reckon I'll make the springs bend some with the load I'll carry em then. I'll put in a good lot of potatoes and turnips and sich small trash, and half a dozen good-sized pumpkins, and four or five bushels of apples, and—

And I'll send him some of my nuts, cried Jimmie, a great bag of nuts, all mixed up, walnuts and butternuts and chestnuts. I reckon theyll make little Moll open her eyes.

And I'll send cousin Sally two of my chickens; and little Sues eyes sparkled and dimples danced all over her sunny face.

And I'll put in a roll of butter and a cheese and a ten-quart pail of apple sauce, and I'll bake one of my biggest loaves of bread for her; I reckon home made bread wet up with new milk will be quite a treat to them.

And mother, put in some doughnuts and cookies, cried Jimmie.

And oh, mother! make her a nice loaf cake, with raisins in it and sugar on the top—white sugar, I mean.

Yes, yes, Susan, and I'll send her a couple of gallons of milk, and a quart or so of sour cream, to mix up a few biscuits. I dont suppose she has had a cream biscuit these two years. Dear me; but I dont know how city folks do live so from hand to mouth. I reckon Sally Ann is sorry enough now she ever persuaded Sam to go there to live. To be sure, he wasnt making much at his trade here, but then their rent was only a trifle; and their garden kept them in vegetables the year round, and they had a cow and could make their own butter, and once in a while change milk with a neighbor and make a cheese or two, and they could fatten a couple of pigs every year, and keep hens and have fresh eggs, and raise all the fruit they needed but winter apples. Their currant bushes were doing well when they left while their cherry-trees almost broke down, and their plums and peaches would have borne in a year or two, plenty. And now, they dont have anything but what they buy. Its too bad. I wouldnt stand it.

'Nor I either, mother. This putting one's hand in his pocket every time he wants a bite, isn't just the thing, according to my notions. Sam tried hard to have me go when he did.—But I gave him a right flat no. Says I, 'Sam, may be I won't make as much money as you but I'll live a deal sight better. Poor fellow, I wonder how he'd feel to happen in jist now, and set his eyes on this table. And yet we don't think this anything extra; at least, nothing but the biscuits.' And swallowing the last of the fifth one, he reached out his plate for a piece of the pumpkin pie.

Mrs. Smith thought it a favorable opportunity to ask the question that had been on her lips ever since he came in.

'Did you get your money, father, today?'

'I reckon I did mother,' and he clapped his right hand on his breast-pocket. 'I reckon I've got a hundred dollars here; bran new bills too, every one of 'em. No, not quite a hundred; for after I got 'em I went and bought a pound of tea and a dollar's worth of sugar, and gave em to Sally Ann, for I couldn't bear that any of my connections and a woman, too, should be drinking cold water all the time. Don't they look good?' and opening the old leather pocket book, he took them out and counted them over. 'Five tens is fifty; nine fives is forty-five, and this three is ninety-eight; just it.'

'I'm so glad that you got it father. I've worried all day for fear they'd disappoint you, and goodness knows what would have become of us this winter, if they had.'

'And I'm glad too,' shouted Jimmie, 'for now I shall have new boots and a new cap, a store cap, such as other boys wear, and a new overcoat out of father's old one, and a new jacket and pants. Hurrah, boys, an't I glad?' and he shoved his chair back hastily, and picking up the old cap which his mother had fabricated the winter before, out of bits from her bundle-bag, he sent it as he said 'a kiting.'

'And I'll have a new dress, won't I, mother?' said little Susan very earnestly; 'a new delaine dress—a red one, with little black dots over it. Oh, dear, won't it be funny to have a dress right out of the store. I've had to have mother's old ones cut over for me, till I'm tired. And I'll have your cloak now, won't I, and new shoes and a belt, mother, all the little girls wear belts—'

'And what'll this little fellow have?' said the mother, cheerily, as she took up the crowing baby out of the cradle. 'He'll have a new dress, too, won't he, father?' and she held the little soft face close to the farmer's lips.

'May be, may be,' he said, as he tossed the little one to the ceiling half-a-dozen times.

'There, take him, now, mother, for I must unhitch the horses and get them into the stable. Bonnies are tired and hungry by this time,' and he hurried away.

The chores were all done and the children put to bed. The farmer sat in his easy-chair, which was tilted back against the oven door, and looked the picture of homely comfort, with his legs crossed so lazily, his arms folded so easily, and his 'pipe of clay' set so snugly between his lips.

His wife sat in her low rocker, with the light drawn closely to her, though the blaze from the hickory fire rendered the light of the candle almost unnecessary. Her knitting work lay beside the snuffers ready to take up, as soon as the last stich was set in the long patches with which she was covering the holes in the knees of Jimmie's trowsers.—The cradle stood near by, so close that her foot touched it lightly if the baby stirred.

The fire crackled and blazed; the farmer smoked and seemed lost in thought; the farmer's wife sewed, and she too seemed lost in thought.

By and by, she hung the mended trowsers on the foot of the cradle, saying as she did so: 'There, *I* hope it's the last time *I'll* have them to patch. Then she took up the double mitten she was knitting for her husband, and her' fingers flew as though his hands were bare, though if the truth be told, he had two pairs yet in the stocking-bag besides those he had in his pockets. But she was a thrifty wife, and always ahead with her knitting.

'*I'm* so glad you got that money, father,' she said after awhile. He did not answer her, but puffed away at the pipe.

Presently she spoke again. 'Shall you be using the team to morrow, father?'

'Why, mother?'

'Because, *I* thought if you wasn't, *I'd* have you drive me up to the store. Now we've got the money, we may as well get our clothes first as last, and have them cut and then when *I* get a minute's time *I* can be making them. *It'll* take me nearly all winter, any way. *I* don't suppose Grey's got his winter stock yet, but we can buy twenty or thirty dollars' worth out of what he's on hand.'

Mr. Smith did not reply at once. He smoked out his pipe knocked out the ashes and laid it on the shelf. He set his chair forward on its four legs, drew off his boots and planted his feet on the front round, and then putting an elbow on each knee, he rested his face on his hands. It was his usual attitude when he was going to talk seriously, and his wife's heart began to rise in her throat.

What would you have done, supposing I hadn't got that money?' he said after clearing his throat with sundry hems and haws.

'Why, I'd had to got along without it I suppose,' she answered rather curtly 'but the dear knows how, though, for I've twisted and turned every which way the last year.—We're every one of us nearly naked for clothes—everything we've got is ready to drop to pieces. But what makes you ask such a question?'

'Because,' speaking very slowly, 'I've been thinking that if we could possibly make our old clothes do this winter yet I'd take that money and use it for something else.'

But I thought you'd said, over and over again that if you ever got that hundred dollars you'd spend every cent of it for clothes and so get a good start again.'

'So I have mother, so I have, but—well, I'll just tell you what started me to thinking we'd perhaps better use it some other way. Just as I got off this morning I found one of old Ned's shoes was loose, so I went round to the smith's to have it fixed. Well it was pretty early you know and they hadn't much fire yet and the shop was open and cold so I thought I'd run into Johnson's and warm me a bit. They were just sitting down to breakfast—'

'How is *Miss* Johnson father? I have never seen her since her baby was born, and it must be over three weeks old now. Dear me how time flies! It's too bad too when I thought so much of her.

'She's poorly, mother—thin as a June shad and white as a ghost and the puniest baby you ever set eyes on. But as I was saying they was just sitting down to breakfast and what do you think they had—rye griddle cakes and milk gravy—'

'No meat or potatoes?'

'Not the first mouthful, nor any coffee, nor any tea, but catnip—'

'Catnip—'

'Yes, mother catnip. 'You've eat your breakfast I reckon,' says he as he drew up his chair. 'If he hadn't, says she, 'he wouldn't relish ours much,' and she turned her head away, but I saw her wipe her eyes with her apron.'

'Poor thing! but father, I always thought Johnson was a good provider.'

'So he is, mother so he is; but just wait till I tell you. It's hard fare,' says he as he took up a cake; 'I didn't think once I could have stood it to have gone without meat or potatoes or butter or coffee for breakfast but these hard times play the deuce with a fellow's earning's.' 'But I thought you was doing pretty well now, says I. 'Well so I am,' says he. 'I turn work every week but the trouble is no one has anything to pay with; it all goes on the book.' Well, I tell you mother that made me feel rather uncomfortable, for I couldn't help thinking of the hundred dollars I owed him.'

'Yes but he agreed to wait a year when you spoke of getting the wagon made you know and he's got your note for it and it's bringing him interest all the time.'

'I know it, mother, but—well when I got ready to go, he went out with me, and says he: I've been thinking about coming over to see about that note neighbor Smith. I tell you we're pretty hard up just now.—We ain't had a spoonful of tea or coffee or a bit of meat or wheat bread in the house since the baby was a week old and we have to let the butter go that we make now to pay old Granny Boone for taking care of Mary a fortnight. She ought to have had help a month for she's mighty thin this fall but we were too poor.' 'But can't you get trusted at the store?' says I. 'Yes I can but I owe Grey fifty dollars now and I hate to ask him to let the bill run any longer, for I know he's in a tight place, too; and then we owe the butcher ten dollars and the doctor ten and I signed ten for the minister and I know they all want it. There's all the debts I owe in the world, and a hundred dollars would make me square, you see and give me a little start, too, and I've been thinking if you could pay that note now I'd throw off interest—yes and ten dollars of the principal, for ninety now is worth more to me than a hundred and six will be next spring. Well, I told him just how it was—how we'd calculated to put that into clothes and sich like but he looked so sorrowful that I told him I'd speak to you about it and if you thought we could get along till spring with the old clothes, why, I'd take up the note now. What do you say, mother?'

'Mrs. Smith did not answer. She had dropped her mitten and was looking dreamily into the fire.

'We should be out of debt then, you, know,' said the farmer, after a while, and that would be such a comfort.

We've had a pretty hard tussle with the world, getting all these mortgages paid off. *I* reckon it'll be many a long day before the old farm gets saddled with another one, but father, though a mighty hard working man, was always too easy with folks; he never would say no.'

Still his wife did not speak. She was thinking of the many, many things she had 'lotted so' on buying with that hundred dollars.

The clock struck nine. 'Bed-time,' said the farmer, giving himself a good shake before the fire, 'and I'm ready for it, too, for I'm about tired out. Here, mother,' taking out his pocket-book and handing it to her, 'you take care of this; it's mighty precious just now, and mind you, mother, do jist as you think best. If you've really set your heart on spending it for clothes, why, take it and buy 'em. But if, after thinking it all over, you find you can manage any way to make our old ones do, why—but do jist as you're a mind to. *I* don't care a copper, as far as *I'm* concerned, only *I* hate to think of *Miss* Johnson drinking catnip-tea and we owing her man.'

'So do I father.'

Mrs. Smith's voice was husky as she spoke and it was only after she had swallowed hard two or three times, that she was able to add, 'I'll think it all over, father, before I go to sleep, and see what can be done.'

She did so. Long after her husband's eyes were closed in sound sleep, she lay wide awake beside him, devising, calculating, and wondering. 'If it wasn't for his and Jimmie's boots, and Susan's and my shoes, I do believe I could manage after all, but I can't make over boots and shoes. Well, well, I'll go to sleep, now—perhaps I can think of some way, in the morning to get them. Poor Mary Johnson—drinking catnip-tea, and living on rye-cakes, and her baby only three weeks old, it isn't right,' and then she said her prayers, oh! how fervently; and dropped off into a sleep, sweet and sound.

Her morning work was light the next day, for she had washed and scrubbed and baked and churned on Monday, that in case her husband got his money she could get an early start to the store. By the time the children were off to school and the baby had settled himself for his morning nap, she was at liberty to commence her rummaging. She went first to the 'south room'—parlor, city folks would have called it, but she was country bred, and satisfied with the same quaint name her husband's mother had given it when the house was built. Opening the drawer of the bureau, she commenced taking out her husband's shirts and looking them over carefully. 'Well I declare,' she said to herself, as she replaced them, 'they ain't worn so badly as I thought; if I put a new bosom and collars and waistbands on two, they'll be nearly as good as new the muslin isn't worn any, hardly, and the other two will bear mending some time yet. The one he wore yesterday is whole, and pretty strong too; that's five, and the sixth he's never had on yet, for I've always made it a rule to keep one out of every set all new and nice, in case anything should happen.' She sighed as she spoke, for well she knew what that 'anything' meant.

'Yes, I guess I can keep them on another year, or till spring at any rate, for he don't often wear white shirts in winter, and it's so lucky I made up so much flannel last year. He didn't want me to, but I seemed possessed to do it. If I hadn't, I don't know what would have become of us now, with having to sell all our wool this summer to pay off that last mortgage. Thank fortune it's paid too, and the old place is safe.' And then she took out the Sunday vest and neck-kerchief. 'Well, they don't look so dreadful bad, after all; I guess if I iron this out nice, I can fold it so as to hide the old creases, and then it'll do almost as well as new, and I can put new buttons on the vest, and bind it over, and it will last quite a spell;' and she closed the bureau and went to the 'north room,' where behind a sheet hung her own and husband's best clothes.—'They're pretty thin,' examining the pants 'pretty thin, but then if I make him a new pair out of that piece of full cloth that was left over last winter, why he won't need to wear these only on Sundays, and he can take them off as soon as he comes from meeting, and that'll save them a good deal,' and she hung them up and took down the coat. 'It's most threadbare in spots, I declare, but then he can wear his every-day one under his overcoat this winter and if he keeps that buttoned up close, why, no one will be the wiser. I did hope, though to have got him a new coat this fall, but—well, this must do some way. They cost so much,' and she replaced it and took down his best overcoat.—She shook her head as she examined it, but presently her eyes brightened, she had remembered that there were pieces enough left to put on a new collar and new cuffs, 'and that, with new buttons and new binding, will make it look quite respectable. As for his cap, he must slip that into his pocket when he goes into meeting; it'll do well enough elsewhere. Now I must look at mine,' and she spread out on the bed a purple merino dress, a cloak of brown circassian, and a black alpaca skirt and basque. 'If they only hadn't been turned once—oh! I've just thought, I'll dye the merino and the cloak, dip the alpaca, and then, when I've made 'em all over nice, they'll do as well as new.' And she hung them up, and took down a band-box. 'I was in hopes to have had a new bonnet, and had this made over for Susan, but I guess it'll do this winter. Poor Sue, she'll be so disappointed about the red dress; she lotted on it so much. There I've just thought what I'll do; I'll take that delaine I've had for a good dress these three summers, and dye it crimson. There'll be enough of it to make the baby one, too, and the cape'll make each of them a hood.—Susan will think just as much of it, if its only red, and I'll buy her a belt some time, when I have a little butter-money. And that linsey of mine, that I was going to take for a petticoat, will make her a good every-day dress, and hers that she wore last winter will do for the baby; so theyre fixed out.—No, theres her cloak. Oh! I'll dye her old one when I'm about my clothes and that'll make it as good as new in her eyes. Now for Jimmie. Let me see; I do believe there'll be enough of that full cloth to make him a Sunday pair, and I'll cut over some of his fathers old ones that I have been saving for a new carpet for every-day wear. And theres those old coats of his grandpas, which I never could bear to think of ripping up, they'll make him all he needs this winter, if I cut them over; so he's fixed, all but the cap; but then caps are cheap now, and I'll save in groceries some way, and get him one at the store with my butter-money. Now if it wasnt for the boots and shoes. I do wish I had something to sell that would bring money enough to get them. And I have—I have—theres these feathers; I did once think I never would let them go, but I will—*I will!* she repeated, emphasizing the word heartily, and then she went into the kitchen again, and began to fly round to get an early dinner.

'Going to use the team this afternoon father?' she asked, as the farmer shoved back his chair from the table.

'No, I guess not; why?'

'Why, I'd like to go and sit with *Miss* Johnson, awhile, father—and, father, you may take up that note while we're there. I've made up my mind to make what clothes we've got do, somehow or other. Here's the money, and she brought the pocket-book from the 'south room.' 'I've put in two dollars that I'd saved up out of my butter-money, and as for the interest, why, I reckon you can fill up the wagon with some things that'll be as good as cash to them. I've killed and dressed a pair of chickens, and will put up a loaf of fresh bread and a pie or two, and a pail of apple-sauce.'

'That's right, mother; and I'll load up with apples and garden sass and sich like, that they have to buy. I feel as if I could give away half I own, to think I'm going to be out of debt. You get ready as quick as you can, and I'll harness up in a jiffy.'

Let us follow that roll of bills, and see how many hearts were made glad by the self-sacrifice of one farmer's wife.

Mrs. Johnson lay on the bed, faint and weak and if the truth be told, just ready to cry. She was actually suffering for the want of suitable food and drink. She never could bear rye, and her stomach fairly loathed it now, and she did miss her tea and coffee so much. She had never complained to her husband, but her pale, thin cheeks, as they sat down that day to dinner, had so touched his heart, he could not swallow a mouthful, hungry as he was.

A rap at the door. She hastened to rise and open it.

'Why, *Miss* Smith, dear woman, how glad I am to see you!' and she shook her visitor cordially by the hand.

'I'll help myself, Mary. Go and lie down again; you don't look fit to sit up. I never knew how poorly you was till father told me last night, or I'd a-tried and got out to see you before. It's no one but father,' as a second rap was heard at the door; 'come right in.'

'How are you, to-day, *Miss* Johnson? havent gained much since yesterday; where's Johnson—in the shop?'

'I expect he is, Mr. Smith; sit down and I'll send bubby after him. Run, Harry, run, and tell pe who's here.'

Mr. Johnson stood beside his bench with a chisel in his hand; but not, as usual, busy as a bee. He had no heart to work.

'Where was the use,' he muttered, 'in these hard times, when a poor fellow, let him earn ever so much, can't get a drawing of tea for his sick wife? What's that, Harry—Mr. Smith wants to see me? well, I'll come, right away, too. I do wonder if he's going to take up that note; if I thought he was—but pshaw! it isn't often a man pays a note till it's due, when times are easy. Ah! Smith, how are you to-day? and you, *Miss* Smith, pretty well, eh? and there's the baby, too—don't look much like our little rat, here. But, sit down, Smith sit down.'

'I haven't time, just now, Johnson. Have you got that note about you? Mother, here, has concluded she'll make our old clothes do awhile longer, and pay up our debts, and as she wanted to come and visit awhile with your wife, I thought I'd come along and have that little business of ours all straightened. 'There' counting out the money, 'there's the face of the note, and six months' interest is out in the wagon, if you'll take it that way; if not, you must wait till butchering time—'

'Don't say a word about the interest, neighbor,' and great tears rolled down Johnson's checks, while his wife sobbed aloud; 'and you must take back this ten, too,' handing him a bill.

'No, no, not a cent. You made the wagon on honor, and it's worth all I agreed to pay for it. Take it all;' then twisting the note in his fingers, and holding it in the fire till it was all of a blaze, 'no man can look me in the face now and say I owe him a copper. Hard times won't trouble me any longer, for I can raise enough on the old place to make a living, let prices be ever so low, now I am out of debt, but I guess I'll be travelling. Mother wants me to go up to the 'Squire's and sell some feathers for her. Come on, Johnson, and get that interest out of my way.

'There, that bag's apples, and that's potatoes and that's meal, and here's a lot of turnips, onions, and beets, and some of my big cabbages and a pumpkin or two; them things there in that bucket and pail is some little notions mother fixed up for your wife; you see, she thought something away from home might relish. Got 'em all? well, I'll be off, then,' and he whipped up his horses and was soon out of sight. Mr. Johnson carried in the interest, and then stopping only to take off his apron and put on his coat, started off for the village.

'I'll go to the minister's first,' he said to himself; 'for ministers are always hard up—the dear only knows how they do live in these time.'

'What is to become of us I don't know,' and the minister shoved back his sermon-paper. 'It's no use trying to write. I can't think of anything but our wants. Not a candle in the house, or any, tea or sugar, or butter; wife, without a calico dress to her back, and the children bare-footed, and Bros. Friske and Holmes will be here to-night, on their way home from the Association, and nothing but bread and potatoes and salt to set before them, and have to feel their way to their mouths in the bargain. Oh, dear! if some one would only get married, but times are too hard, I suppose, for the young folks to think of that; I haven't had a wedding fee for three moths—'

'Are you too busy to see Mr. Johnson a few moments, husband?'

'Busy! no dear; tell him to walk up. Ah! friend Johnson, how do you do to-day, and the folks at home?'

'Oh! I guess they'll get along now, and as for me, I'm hearty as ever. No thank ye, haven't time to sit down; I just called in to pay that ten dollars, I signed. There,' handing him two fives, 'just write me a receipt, if you please. I thought I'd pay it right over to you, for this red-tape way of doing things, as the law folks call it, is so slow, a man might starve before he got his dues. That's right,' folding up the slip of paper; 'good day, sir; call and see us as often as you can.'

* * * 'Is the baby asleep, wife?' said the minister, as he looked into the sitting-room a few moments after the front door had closed on his visitor.

'No, husband; why?'

'Because, wife—because'—and he choked down a sob of gratitude—'Johnson has just paid me ten dollars, and I want you to go and spend it at the store.'

'Ten dollars! the Lord bless him!' and she covered her face with her hands and wept.

To and fro went the doctor in his little office, revolving in his mind his whole list of patients and trying to think which of them would be most likely to pay up if he presented his bill. His wife had asked him for ten dollars that morning, and told him she must have it, for he was just naked for shirts and their boys hadn't a whole suit of clothes in the world.

'It's no use, no use,' muttered he, as he took up his mortar and pestle and pounded away; 'no one's got any money, and if they had, they'd run right to the store with it; the doctor's the last man they'd think of paying. Ah! Johnson, how are you? how's the wife, and little John C. Fremont? sit down, sit down.'

'I've only a minute to stay. Doctor, got that bill of mine made out?'

'No, I haven't Johnson, but I can make it out: if you want it.'

'Well, I do; I'm round settling up my debts, and thought I wouldn't forget you. 'For professional attendance and medicine, ten dollars.' All right; just what I expected—there,' handing him two fives, just sign your name now, and we'll be even.'

'Could you go up to the store this afternoon, wife?' the doctor's eyes twinkled as he spoke.

'For what, husband?' and his companion looked up from her pile of mending in surprise.

How quick she sprang for her chair, and how she laughed and cried in the same breath. Ten dollars! it was a little fortune to her.—She had not seen so much money before in six months.

The butcher's stall was closed, but he had not gone home yet. He was still there, and busy too, wiping off counters and scrubbing up the floor, and straightening things generally; but not whistling Yankee Doodle or Hail Columbia, his two favorite tunes, as was usual, but humming away at one of Watt's solemnest hymns, and looking for all the world like a man going to be hanged. To tell the truth, though one of the jolliest fellows in the world, he was all out of heart that day. He had put on his Sunday pants that morning, because his everyday ones were so ragged that his wife declared they wouldn't even do for carpet rags, and the doctor had ordered flannel for her, as the only preventative to the cough that had racked her all last winter, and how he was to get a new pair of pants, or she to get flannel was more than she knew. Not a cent coming in; everybody wanting to pay in flour, or potatoes, or butter, or apples or some such thing.

'Halloa, old fellow! gone home, yet?'

'No, no, Johnson; pull the string and the latch'll fly up. How are you, wagon-er! don't show your face here very often, any more; turned Grahamite I reckon.'

Not a bit of it, man; I'm in for a nice steak to-morrow, porter-house, mind be sure and save it; and see here old fellow. Here's ten dollars, to shorten your face a little; hang me, if it isn't as long as the moral law. Give me a receipt, quick, and we'll begin anew on the books. That's it; don't forget that steak.'

'What's happened, husband?'

'Why?'

'Why, I haven't heard you whistle before a week. I should think you'd got some money, if there was any in this part of the Union, but I don't believe there is.'

'Dont you wifey? see here. Ten dollars not a cent more or less. I'd like to keep it a week, just to see how it would seem to have money in my packet once more—but I can't—it burns my fingers even now.' And he whistled Yankee Doodle, till the baby's afternoon nap was completely broken up. 'But never mind,' he said cheerily as he tossed the little one to and fro in his brawny arms, 'I'll tend her if she's cross. You just put up them patches, and get ready to go to the store. You're a better judge than me, of cloth and flannel. I'm good on beef and pork and mutton, but when it comes to store goods, I'm the biggest fool alive; so, hurry up, wifey, hurry up.'

The young merchant stood at his desk gloomily turning over the leaves of his ledger. He was evidently ill at ease; his brow, usually so placid, was now deeply furrowed; his cheeks were feverish and his eyes heavy. He had been in business but two years, and having but little capital to begin on, had been obliged to run in debt for a portion of his stock. But untill now, every payment had been made punctually, and he had felt himself fast getting along in the world. Now his prospects looked gloomy enough. He had a note of five hundred dollars to pay the next Friday, and here, four o'clock Wednesday afternoon, he had but four hundred raised. He had no hopes of making out the remainder, either, for he had been to everybody who owed him, again and again. He must fail—fail for that paltry sum which, in ordinary times, he could have borrowed of almost any one. Fearful of this, he had, some days before, reluctantly begged of the firm to which he was indebted, an extension of time.—The answer to his letter lay before him on the desk. They, too, were in a tight place, and depended upon the payment of his note.

'There is no help for it,' he said, shutting to the lodger; 'I must *fail*. If it wasn't for wife and the baby—' Just then the door opened, and Johnson entered.

'Don,t leave your desk, Grey,' he said cheerily: coming toward it, 'but just hand me over that bill of mine, if you have made it out.

'Is it possible he's going to settle?' thought the merchant, and great drops of sweat started to his forehead.

'All right,' and the customer ran his eye over the items.

'Now, just write your name down there,' and he handed it back.

The merchant's fingers shook so, he could hardly hold the pen. 'That's it; now you have these,' and Johnson counted out five tens; 'and now fly around, and do me up a lot of things, for our buttery is as lean as a church mouse.'

'I couldn't wait till dinner-time, Lizzie, I couldn't wait,' he exclaimed, clasping a beautiful woman in his arms. 'I've run every step of the way to tell you the news. We're saved, we,re saved.'

Two firms saved from failure—four families rescued from want, and how many, many hearts made light and glad by the self-sacrifice of one farmer's wife! Oh! this 'making do' is verily, we believe, the best and cheapest remedy for these hard times that crush us all so terribly. Suppose we try it, not one, but all of us. It is said that a pebble thrown into the ocean causes a vibration that does not cease till the opposite shore is touched. How far may not one dollar, saved from family expenses, and turned towards the payment of our honest debts, how far may not it go towards bringing back our loved and beautiful land the good times for which we are all sighing! Why not make pebbles of our dollars, and cast them hopefully into the great ocean of want.—*Ladies' Repository.*

The following reasons, for not going to the war, are believed to be authentic:

I. I was brought up, by my kind parents, to do nothing, and have done it, for thirty years, and cannot think of changing my vocation. I therefore pray thee have me excused.

II. I have an hereditary horror of strife. My grandfather ran away, at the battle of Brandywine. If he had then and there, been killed, my father would not have hid in the cypress swamp, at the battle of New Orleans. My mother always cautioned me to be careful how I meddled with edge tools. I cannot go.

III. I am rather delicate—must have a fire in my chamber, couldn't live in a tent, must have my mulled wine, at ten; besides, what should I do for lobster salad, and broiled oyster? Pray have me excused.

IV. When I was poor, could not restrain my patriotism; but, some how or other, it has not troubled me much, of late. This war has lasted long enough. I have married a rich wife. I cannot go.

V. Talk not to me, about your *dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*. I've no notion of it I want none of your *dulces* and *decorums*. My maxim is *dum vivimus vivamus*. I bought a couple of trotters, last week—cost me $2200. Guess I shan't go to the war, while the sleighing lasts.

VI. I cannot deny it, the smell of burnt gunpowder acts like a cathartic on my stomach and bowels. Have me excused immediately.

VII. My heart is with our gallant troops. No tongue can tell how I long to join the army. But, when I refer to the subject, my poor wife goes into hysterics. 'Dearest Eleezur,' she says 'have you the heart to leave your own devoted Jerusha Matilda Anne!' and over she goes, tossing up her arms, and kicking out her legs, like all possessed. It is irresistible. I give it up. I cannot oppose the wishes of this interesting creature. I cannot go.

VIII. I have no time for it. The very few hours I can spare, from eating, drinking, smoking, and sleeping I give to the fine arts. War is not one of these. I would be excused.

IX. I should go, were it not for my religious scruples on the subject of war. Often, as I have been sitting, all alone, in my distillery, something within has told me, that war was wrong—probably the workings of the spirit—I cannot go.

X. I have consulted the spirit of old Mrs. Pitcher, of Lynn, and am assured, that, if I went, I should certainly run away, and be shot in my back settlements. Of course I cannot go.

XI. My mind is in a very unsettled state.—Upon every Confederate success, I am for secession; and upon every Union victory, I am for crushing the rebellion, at once. If the war was over I think I might be tempted to volunteer; but I cannot as matters are at present. When I read the little telegrams, as they are brought in, at the insurance office, if the tidings are in favor of Jeff I find myself, almost unconsciously nodding and winking significantly at Major Piddler, who goes for secession; and if the news is unfavorable to the rebellion, my hand seems of its own accord, to grasp that of Deacon Blunt, and "*the Lord be thanked*" slips out of my mouth. I must be excused.

"INTO THE LION'S MOUTH," is the title of a chapter in Hosmer's "COLOR GUARD," perhaps the most readable and valuable book called forth by the war,—the following is a specimen of the book, culled from this chapter:

The Fifty-second had stopped for its dinner last Saturdy noon. I lay, as I have written it, on my side, pencil in hand; then I snoozed; then I looked across the furrows, through the sweet, sunny, blossom scented airs, to the long line of the Ninety-first, their color exactly opposite ours. Half a dozen pigs ran down between the regiments; a gauntlet, I believe, not one survived; and before night they were eaten with much gusto; for, during our stay at Baton Rouge, we have very rarely tasted fresh meat.

Boom, boom!—big guns from the river. We can hear, too, the cough of high-pressure transport steamers, and know now that the fleet are, at least, as near old Port Hudson as we are; and we are only four or five miles away. At length, "Fall in, men, at once!" An aide has come galloping up to the colonel, who is on horseback in a moment. "We shall probably have sharp work before we come back."—"Keep cool, and do not waste your fire." So Capt. Morgan and the rest gave such caution to their men as is needful on the eve of battle. "Leave knapsacks here; the footsore men will guard them,"—poor Hines, and the like of him, whose feet these real secesh roads have bea

dreads an encounter, and bandits infest every caravan route in the Sahara.

The Sahara is not always destitute of water. In passing between the tropics, the sun carries with his heavily laden nimbus clouds, which, not meeting with any mountains high enough to condense their moisture and cause it to fall at intervals, descend occasionally by their own gravity, and drop their watery treasures in gushing torrents, which fill every ravine. It is a deluge which lasts but for a moment; the water disappears in the permeable soil as fast as it came, and forms extensive sheets of water a short distance below the surface. This fact has been revealed by numerous soundings. Already excellent artesian wells, sunk by French engineers, have created verdant oases in places where every vestige of vegetation appeared to be eternally buried beneath the sand. But these hidden lakes, on which the desert partly reposes, are not a recent discovery. From time immemorial the Arabs have sunk in the open desert wells several hundred feet deep, till they met the watery bed, which they called the subterranean sea.

The Rockland Gazette,

Saturday, February 27, 1864.

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THE LINCOLN CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.—We have received a report of the Committee on Senatorial votes on the contested election case in Lincoln, and although of interest, we cannot find space for its publication. The report of the committee gives the seat to Mr. Stetson by a plurality of 21 votes and a majority of 11, or 10 more than were necessary for a choice. It appears that the inhabitants of Muscongus and Marsh islands, who threw 23 votes for Mr. Smith and 3 for Mr. Stetson, have been allowed to vote in Bristol from time immemorial, and their right to do so has not been called in question. They have not, however, been assessed or paid taxes for many years, nor have their names been in the jury box. The islands are clearly without the boundaries of the town, by the act of incorporation. The only law now applying to the case is the provision of the State Constitution that all qualified electors "living in places unincorporated, who shall be assessed to support the government by the assessors of an adjacent town, shall have the privilege of voting for senators, representatives and governor in such town." No such assessment having been made by the assessors of Bristol, nor such tax paid by the inhabitants of Muscongus, the Committee were obliged to declare their votes illegal and reject them.

In the case of Waldoborough, great irregularity and fraud was discovered. The law requires the selectmen of towns containing over 3000 inhabitants to receive evidence of the qualifications of votes at a stated time and give notice thereof. No such notice was given by the selectmen of Waldoborough. The law also provides for the posting up of a list of voters in one or more public places. No such list was posted, except in a back office, up stairs, occupied by the town clerk. When the list is so posted no name can be stricken from it without notice to the party; yet this was done in two or three cases, at least. The whole number of persons taxed in the town was 977. This included minors, females, and others not paying a poll-tax, and the assessors knew of but four legal voters who were not in the 977. Yet the check-list used at the election contained 1,199 names, or 222 more *voters* than tax-payers of all descriptions Where they come from the committee can't tell. Again, supposing all the 977 were males and legal voters, if we add the 4 mentioned above and deduct the 33 absent in the army, we have 948. The number of votes returned by the selectmen as having been cast at the late election was 975! The ballot-box used was a large open box, without cover of any description, and afforded excellent opportunities for illegal voting, even with good faith on the part of the selectmen. The selectmen admit that at least eight men voted whose names were not checked. Lengthy testimony was taken as to individual cases of alleged illegal voting and a number of votes were rejected.

No Bounties after Monday!

It should be remembered and fully understood that the Government bounties of $400 and $300 to volunteers will not be paid after next Monday. After the 1st of March, the Government will pay only the original bounty of $100 to volunteers, and on the 10th the draft will be made for all deficiencies under the last call. Whatever is done in filling the quotas with volunteers, who shall receive the large bounties, must be done at once. Let there be no delay and let none mistake the conditions of enlistment. Let every man liable to draft inform himself, and then there will be no cause for disappointment when the draft comes.

THE COMING DRAFT.—The Belfast *Age* makes the following pertinent suggestions with reference to filling the town quotas and avoiding the operations of the draft, which will be made on the 10th, upon all towns that are then deficient. We commend them to the prompt consideration of the citizens of every town which has not filled its quota.

"It behooves the men of our cities and towns to take hold at once and labor earnestly for the remaining few days to fill up their respective quotas. There is no doubt that the men can be had by the proper exertions. Let every man liable to draft recollect that the draft under the new enrollment law will be a very different thing from that of last July. The exemptions are exceedingly few, and the payment of $300, commutation only exempts for one year, when the name will be returned to the wheel. Under this new law there will be no shirking. If the prospect of filling the quotas in the usual way is not encouraging, meetings of those liable to draft should be held in every town the day before the time expires, and the number necessary to complete the quota should be induced to enlist. By all means let a draft be avoided."

KNOX CO. ASSOCIATION OF S. OF T.—The Knox County Association of Sons of Temperance will hold a session at the hall of Lime Rock Division, in this city, on Thursday next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ The Temperance Festival, at Atlantic Hall, last Thursday evening was eminently successful. The gross receipts of the occasion were $226, and the net proceeds remaining to the Division, after paying expenses, were about $158.

☞ Our neighbor, the *Democrat & Free Press*, has treated itself to a new typographical dress, in which it makes a very handsome appearance.

☞ The First Me. Battery, and three hundred soldiers of the 14th regiment, arrived at Augusta on the 21st inst. They have re-enlisted and come home on a furlough to recruit their energies and visit families and friends. They will meet with the kind reception which all of Maine's brave soldiers deserve. They bring a number of contrabands with them. The 9th and 11th veterans are also on their way home.

Rockland's Quota Full.

We learn that the quota of this city under the last call is now more than full, and that Mayor Wiggin has been called to Augusta upon business relating to the transfer of the surplus men. Towns and cities having filled their quotas under both calls can only retain any surplus of their own citizens enlisted, for future emergencies, by paying a town bounty of $200.

SUNDAY EVENING TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.—The fifth and last discourse of the first series of Sabbath evening temperance lectures was delivered by REV. MR. TRACY, at the Free Will Baptist Church, last Sunday evening. Every seat in the house was filled and benches had to be placed in the aisles for those who could find no room in the pews. The speaker announced his text from Prov. XX: 1, and after some preliminary remarks stated his subject as "*the prospective inevitable results of the traffic in intoxicating poisons, as carried on in this community.*" The discourse which followed was an excellent and effective one, and was second to none which has been delivered in the course, in ability, interest and earnestness. The results of the traffic, in imposing a heavy pecuniary tax upon the people, in producing poverty, misery and crime, in drawing its hundreds of new victims from among those who are now innocent and happy children, and in all its various blasting and ruinous effects upon the peace, happiness and virtue of the community, were graphically and earnestly portrayed and illustrated. Many strong and effective points were made in the address. In allusion to the murder of its victims by the rum traffic, the speaker recounted the circumstance of the murder of Frank Converse, and contrasted them with the rumseller's more barbarous and cruel destruction of his victim, who, instead of being more mercifully stricken down by a sudden blow and dying lamented and beloved by all around him, is murdered by degrees, robbed of character and reputation as well as of life, and leaves behind him a blasted memory and an inheritance of disease and shame. And alluding to the indignation and excitement produced by the Malden murder, and to the interest and zeal with which the whole community sought to discover and apprehend the perpetrator of the dreadful crime, the speaker asked. Why should not the rumseller, who murders so much more barbarously, in like manner be pursued and arrested and hung? It might be said, he remarked, that the rumseller does not *will* to kill. But the rumseller knows perfectly well the results that are produced by his trade of poisoning the community, and the proposition must be admitted that he who wills the causes which he knows will produce certain results, wills those results. Hence the rumseller is as responsible for the death of his victim as if he plunged a dagger to his heart. The speaker would have this traffic destroyed, root and branch. If the plea were made that it was necessary as a medicine, he would have it sold as such; but only the apothecary should keep it, and he should place it on his shelves and label it "Poison," as he does with other poisons. And if we had only intelligent temperance physicians to prescribe for us, the speaker thought that a four-ounce phial would be amply sufficient to contain all that would be needed of this sort of "medicine."

All of these Sabbath evening temperance meetings have been fully attended, and there is no doubt that they have done much towards arousing public sentiment upon the subject.—With this view of their favorable results, the Committee on Public Meetings of the Sons of Temperance have held conference with the pastors of the several churches, and a second series of these meetings has been resolved upon. In accordance with this arrangement, an address will be delivered next Sunday evening by REV. MR. CUTTER, at the Congregationalist Church.

THE ROCKLAND BAND.—It will be seen that the members of Dirigo and Defiance Engine Companies, assisted by the ladies, are to hold a levee and dance at Atlantic Hall, on Thursday of next week, for the benefit of the Rockland Band. The fact that both the Engine Companies have taken hold of this matter is a sufficient assurance that nothing will be lacking to render the occasion a pleasant one, and we trust that our citizens will make it a matter of duty to award it a liberal patronage. It has long been a matter of local pride with our citizens that we have had in our midst a first-class Band, that has stood second to none in the State, and we certainly should not allow this organization to become disbanded, through a lack of such public encouragement as may easily be bestowed. The public need the services of such a Baud, on many occasions, and it is for their benefit to take an active interest in maintaining its efficiency. To maintain this organization during the past three or four years has demanded an expenditure of time and money on the part of its members, which has met with very small remuneration from the employment of their services. These efforts to keep up the character and efficiency of the organization, they will no doubt cheerfully continue, if they are only assured of the public appreciation of them. Let this appreciation be testified next Thursday evening by giving the Band a handsome benefit.

THE NEW STEAMER.—Messrs. Spear & Lang's new boat, the LADY LANG, intended for the Portland & Bangor route, has just been launched in Portland. The Lady Lang is built on the same model, and in corresponding material and workmanship, with the Harvest Moon. Her engines, however, (built by the Portland Company) are of greater power than the Harvest Moon's, and she is expected to be a faster boat She is expected to be on the route by the middle or last of April.

THE CITY ELECTION.—Our city election, it should be borne in mind, occurs in one week from next Monday. No formidable opposition can be made to the Union party, nor do we hear that it will be attempted. We want good men and true to conduct our city affairs, men who will be on the right side of all questions affecting the public good. Let citizens be prepared to put the right men in the right place, in all our municipal offices.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. F. A. Pike, for a copy of Gen. McClellan's Report of the Peninsula Campaign, and other public documents.

☞ We have received from Mr. A. L. Lovejoy, of this city, at Port Royal, a copy of the captured circular of the Rebel Chief Commissary, allusion to which will be found in our news columns.

☞ We would call attention to the advertisement of Messrs T. E. & F. J. Simonton, in today's paper, if we thought that anybody would possibly overlook it. It will be seen that they offer their rich and extensive stock of dry goods at great bargains for the next thirty days.

APPOINTMENT.—Rev. J. E. M. Wright, of Rockport, has been appointed Chaplain of the 8th Maine Regiment, and left home a few days since to go to his post of duty.

The President has issued a proclamation raising the blockade of the port of Brownsville, Texas, except as to articles contraband of war.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE OF PORTLAND.—The Portland *Press* of a recent date copies the statement which we published relative to the trade of Rockland merchants with Portland, and makes the following remarks with reference to the wholesale trade of that city:

If our merchants and business men generally are awake to their interest as they should be and as they have the reputation of being, they will not allow any opportunity to pass unimproved to divert the wholesale trade of the State to this city. To do this it is of the greatest importance to be able to furnish, in such quantities as may be required, all the articles that enter into the assortment of a village store. If a trader must go to Boston for a portion of his stock, he will be likely to find inducements thrown in his way to purchase his entire stock in that city, whereas if he could find every article he wished to purchase in this city, offered at prices as low as he could purchase in Boston he would go no farther.

In many articles of the heavier class, the trade in this city is so extensive as that they can be sold cheaper than in Boston or New York. The increase in the trade in groceries and dry goods for a year or two past has been such as to enable our merchants to fill the orders of their customers to their entire satisfaction, and on as favorable terms as can be purchased elsewhere. We have heard some complaint on account of not finding such a variety of fancy goods as a trader is desirous of selecting from. The failure, if any, in our city to furnish a large assortment from which traders can draw, is in the direction of fancy, millinery, and such like goods, of which we trust there will be larger assortments the coming season.

The *Press* also speaks of the necessity of maintaining increased facilities of travel and transportation, and says that "steamers running three times a week to Bangor, New Brunswick and Machias, and daily to Bath and Hallowell, may not, the first year, pay a dividend, but will eventually, by increasing the trade on the line of those places, with Portland, create a business for them which will be found remunerative."

Amendment of the Liquor Law.

A bill amending the act for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops so as to include ale, strong beer and other malt liquors has been reported to the Legislature by the committee to whom the subject was referred. The bill came up in the House by assignment, on Tuesday, and on motion of Mr. Farwell, at the request of an absent member of the committee, was laid on the table. The argument for this measure lies in a nutshell. Ale, strong beer and porter, are "intoxicating liquors," as has been proved to the most complete demonstration. To prohibit the sale of all intoxicating liquors is the established policy of the people of this State, as well as the original intention of the act now sought to be made more effective. Therefore if any legislation is needed to render the law practically efficient in suppressing the sale of these, as well as of other intoxicating drinks, it should be granted. Such legislation *is* needed, and has been demanded by the friends of prohibition for three years past. Therefore, this bill ought to pass, as we trust it will. Says the Portland *Press*: "The fear of injury to other good causes and of introducing mischievous elements into the elections at a critical time in our national affairs, seems to have died out, and the more sensible view prevails that whatever is right and just, and is demanded for the best good of society, is also safe, and safe at all times."

It is a pity that many politicians had not earlier reached this just, sensible and patriotic conclusion.

On Wednesday evening, the petition of Hon. S. C. Fessenden, and 100 others, was presented to the City Council, asking that our Senators in the Legislature should be requested, and the Representatives from this city instructed, to use their efforts to secure the passage of the bill alluded to above. A resolution granting the prayer of the petitioners and requesting the Senators and instructing the Representatives as desired, was introduced into the Board of Aldermen, and passed almost unanimously, all but the Democratic member from Ward 7 voting in its favor. In the Common Council the resolve was laid on the table, without discussion, on motion of Councilman Sprague. We regret this, as it was desirable that action should have been taken immediately, and upon so strong an expression of the sentiment of the community and in consideration of the pendency of the bill before the legislature, it would seem that the Common Council should have promptly passed the resolve, or if any of the members were disposed to oppose it, that the question should have been brought to a vote, and the position of such recorded for the benefit of their fellow-citizens. We presume, however, that the resolve would have passed if brought to a vote, and members may have been ignorant that the bill with reference to which an expression was sought was already before the Legislature. The Council meets again on Monday evening, and we presume the resolve will then come up, although the bill may probably have come to a test vote in the House before that time.

☞ The members of the 2d Baptist Church intend making their pastor, Rev. Jos. Kalloch, a donation visit at his residence on Wednesday evening next, March 2d. They extend a cordial invitation to all citizens to participate with them in the enjoyment of the occasion.

MR. EMERY'S SCHOOL.—We trust the opportunities of improvement, which will be furnished by the school to be opened by Mr. EMERY, on Monday (as will be seen in our advertising columns) will not fail to be improved by our lads and lassies. We learn from the best authority that he is a superior scholar and possesses those qualities of character and manners, so essential to a good teacher. A school of a high character ought to be well supported here in this interim of public schools. Why should our young and enterprising city, so forward in many good things, be so backward in that noblest of causes, *education*? Why should our citizens spend thousands of dollars every year to educate their children abroad, when by united and judicious action, they could better educate them at home, at a tenth part of the expense? Let our people ponder this question well. *There can be but one answer to it.*

From Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 24.—Gen. Palmer skirmished with the rebels all day yesterday, and succeeded in driving them to Tunnel Hill, Ga.

The 19th Illinois and 88th Indiana were actively engaged skirmishing all day. They had one killed and two wounded.

On pushing after the rebels to Tunnel Hill they opened heavily with field pieces. It is supposed that they are going to dispute the further passage of our troops if the attempt is made to push on.

45. KIND WORDS.—Kind words! how cheap indeed, and yet how very dear. Kind words are Heaven's sweet Angel messengers. So is Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus earth's sweet messenger to all who love a good, nice, light, white Biscuit. You had better throw your flour away, and go hungry, rather than use any other. Call for Herrick Allen's, and have no other; it is as harmless as flour. Try it. Most everybody sells it. Depot 112 Liberty Street.

COUGHS. HOARSENESS, and the various Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers, and Singers are liable, relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Having a *direct* influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA Feb. 18.

SENATE.—Mr. Spring, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back the county bill in a new draft which was adopted as an amendment to the original bill, and passed to be engrossed.

The contract for the State printing was discussed and laid on the table.

HOUSE.—An act to incorporate the Limerock Railroad Company. (Reported by the committee.)

Bill paying bounties to soldiers was assigned to to-morrow.

The amendment to the Liquor Law was as signed to Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Deering of Richmond,

Ordered, That the Senate concurring, his Excellency Governor Cony be requested to invite Major General BURNSIDE to visit the capital of the State at his convenience.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 20.

SENATE.—Read and assigned—An act to authorize the expenditure of money for war purposes.

Mr. Warren, from the committee on claims, reported a resolve in favor of Cynthia R. Carpenter, of Mount Chase Plantation, Penobscot County.

Resolves in favor of Westbrook Seminary and in favor of Maine Wesleyan Seminary were assigned to Tuesday next.

Passed to be enacted—An act extending the charter of the Thomaston Marine and Fire Insurance Company; an act providing bounties for soldiers: an act authorizing the further extension of the European and North American Railway.

HOUSE.—Read and assigned—An act to amend chapter 51 section 19 of the Revised Statutes for the better protection of travelers upon public ways contiguous to railroads and at railroad crossings.

Passed to be engrossed—An act to protect wool growers against depredations by thieves; an act to incorporate the Limerock Railroad Company; an act to authorize Robert Long and others to extend a wharf into tide waters.

Passed to be enacted—Same bills in the Senate.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 23.

The whole of the day, until nearly three o'clock P. M., was occupied in the reception of General Burnside and Colonel Taylor. The latter made a long speech. It was one of the most powerful and eloquent ever listened to.—At the conclusion, money was subscribed and paid by members of the government, with small additions by citizens present, to the amount of over $3100.

Thirty-eighth Congress.—First Session.

In the Senate, Thursday, District of Columbia matters were the principal business attended to. A report from the Conference Committee on the Enrolment bill was received and made the order for to-day. Joint resolutions were adopted, authorizing the enlistment of men for the navy, the transfer of men from the army to the navy, and the payment of a bounty to seamen to be deducted from their prize money. In the House, the resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold was taken up and occasioned a long debate and was finally recommitted to the Ways and Means committee, with instructions to report to-day.

In the Senate Friday, various unimportant bills and private memorials and petitions were presented and referred. The report of the conference committee on the enrolment bill occasioned much debate, and was finally concurred in by a vote of 26 to 16. In the House, the joint resolutions authorizing transfers from the military to naval service were passed. The Ways and Means Committee reported unfavorably to the passage of the gold bill. The report of the committee of conference on the enrolment bill was agreed to—71 to 23.

In the Senate Tuesday, the report of the conference committee on the internal revenue bill was agreed to. The proposition of Mr. Davis to disarm the negro troops was rejected by a decided vote. A large number of nominations were confirmed in executive session. The House after an animated debate refused to agree to the report of the committee of conference on the internal revenue bill, and another committee was ordered. The naval appropriation bill was then discussed, but no action was taken upon it.

In the Senate, Wednesday, a bill was passed enabling the people of Nevada and Colorado to form a constitution and State government. The resolution reviving the grade of lieutenant-general was amended by striking out the provision recommending General Grant for the position, and then passed by a decided vote. In the House, the bill establishing a bureau of freedmen's affairs was discussed without special action. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up in committe of the whole. An amendment providing for the payment of seamen in gold was rejected, and another increasing the appropriation for construction and repair of vessels was agreed to. No action was taken upon the bill itself.

The Federal Occupation of Florida.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—(Correspondence from Florida.) There are not over twenty-five families in Jacksonville who claim to be Unionists. The rebel force in Florida is 2500 strong, under Gen. Finnegan. The railroad is in running order, though the rebels had intended to take it up, preparatory to an abandonment of Florida. Barber's Station and Sanderson and the railroad has been occupied by our forces.—At the former place a skirmish took place, in which we had four killed and thirteen wounded. A building containing 3000 bushels corn and another 2000 barrels turpentine and resin were burnt by the rebels at Sanderson.

A document found at Sanderson, emanating from the chief commissary of the rebels at Quincy, Fla., gives startling evidences of their desperate condition. Beef and bacon are entirely exhausted throughout the South, and from all quarters cries for relief were arising.

Our forces subsequently advanced toward Lake City, where the rebels were found in force, and though we fell back to Sanderson, Finnegan evacuated the place, which is half way from Jacksonville to Tallahassee.

Chas. Pierson, Co. A, 40th Massachusetts, wounded in thigh; C. E. Lee, Co. D, do. in arm.

The above two names were the only men of New England regiments wounded up to the 13th inst., though quite a number of the Indiana Battery have been wounded. Up to the 14th inst., we had captured thirteen cannon.

Late reports state that Beauregard was marching in force to Tallahassee, and Lake City was being guarded by Georgia troops.

The steamer St. Mary was to be raised, being uninjured. Our forces have captured and caused to be destroyed over a million and half of dollers worth of property. Probably one hundred bales of cotton will be captured at Baldwin.

Escaped Officers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 22.—A despatch just received by the commanding General from Col. West, commanding at Williamsburg, says the following officers escaped from Richmond and arrived here:

Col. W. P. Tilden, 16th Maine; Major Hooper, 15th Mass.; Capt. Chamberlain, 97th N. Y.; Lieut. Randolph, 5th U. S. A., and Capt. Fisher of the Signal Corps. This makes fifty in all who have arrived here in safety.

The Richmond papers of to-day state that they have recaptured forty-eight. This leaves eleven still out.

The Chesapeake Case.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 24.—The Police Magistrate delivered judgment today in the Chesapeake case, ordering the prisoners to be committed to jail for surrender to the United States authorities.

He said the evidence for prosecution discloses that the prisoners and other parties who captured the passenger steamer Chesapeake were cowards and villains. The master of a vessel must have unfettered authority and obedience from the crew and passengers. That the only authority for the seizure of the Chesapeake is that given by John Parker and he had no power to give commissions; that there was no authority for transfer from power to Parker of letter of marque, could find no justification for the capture of the Chesapeake. It was piracy, robbery and murder. It was within the jurisdiction of the United States courts and a case within the extradition treaty. The evidence on the part of the defence declares that there is a terrible civil war existing in the United States. Application will be made for a *hebeas corpus* to bring the case before the Supreme Court.

FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard steamship Africa, from Liverpool at 9 A. M. February 6th, via Queenstown 7th inst., arrived at Boston on the 21st.

The following are her despatches to the associated press:—

The steamships Sidon and Glasgow, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 5th.

The steamship Teutonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 4th.

The steamship Scotia, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 5th.

The steamship Bohemian left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th for Portland.

Great Britain.

The address in reply to the Queen's speech was adopted in both Houses of Parliament without amendment.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Derby reviewed at length the foreign policy of the Government, contending that it was injurious and humiliating to England. The rejection of the Congress proposed by Napoleon and his invitation to recognize the Confederates, the fruitless negotiations with Russia respecting Poland and interference in the Dano-German dispute were severely referred to, and, although he (Derby) did not oppose the address, he severely censured Earl Russell's foreign policy.

Earl Russell, in reply, explained the Dano-German question, and showed that England was quite unfettered in the matter, never having given the slightest promise of assistance to Denmark.

Earl Grey condemned the bombardment of Kagosima, and thought Denmark had been encouraged to look for assistance.

Lord Granville defended the Government.

When the address was voted in the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli spoke in a similar strain to that of the Earl of Derby, assailing the foreign policy of the government.

Lord Palmerston replied, vigorously defending Earl Russell.

Mr. Gladstone explained that the promise of England to stand by Denmark was given under circumstances different from those which control the present war.

Mr. Layard read a despatch from Austria and Prussia, stating that whatever arrangements might be made relative to Schleswig and Holstein, the great powers would be consulted.

After sundry other speeches the address was agreed to.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Disraeli contended that the Queen's speech should have made some reference to American affairs, and complained of its silence on this and other subjects.

Lord Palmerston replied that the government could only have repeated what it has often said before and said there was no necessity for that.

The Earl of Derby in the House of Lords repudiated the idea of British responsibility for the Alabama's doings, and trusted that Ministers gave such an answer to the claims as will put an end to such monstrous demands in the future.

The debate on the Danish question has generally inspired more confidence in commercial circles, of England, but it was felt that it by no means defined what ultimate shape the policy of England may take.

The Queen's speech is said to have caused bitter disappointment in Denmark.

English journals all treat the matter as very undecided, but the majority have a pacific leaning.

In the House of Commons on the 5th, Mr. Whiteside called attention to the distress in Ireland, and consequent emigration of fighting men to America.

Lord G. Manners expressed the hope that government would lose no opportunity of giving friendly advice to the American belligerents with a view to ending the contest.

Parliamentary papers relative to Japan estimate the destruction of property at Kagosima, at one million sterling and 1500 killed.

It is stated that the Alexandra case will be taken before the House of Lords whatever the decision may be of the Exchequer Chamber, it being the wish of all parties to have the law in this difficult case settled by the highest legal authority.

Telegrams from India report that the steamer Alabama on the 5th of January was 50 miles south of Rangoon, on the Aracan coast, watching the rice ports, and in a position also threatening to American vessels at Calcutta.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had discussed the alleged system of nominally transferring American ships to the British flag, and by this evasion of the law avoid the risk of capture. The subject was referred to a committee.

India.

Sir John Lawrence, the new Viceroy of India, had reached Calcutta and assumed the government.

The war on the frontier had ended, and the forces employed against the refractory tribes broken up.

Additional details of the attack on Missunde put the Danish loss at from 150 to 200, and the Prussian loss is variously estimated at from 150 to 300 in killed and wounded—some accounts say much more. The Prussian force numbered 9000 and the Danish about 2000.—Two stormings were attempted and repulsed, the Danes maintaining a heavy fire against the storming party. According to one account one Prussian regiment was totally destroyed. The Prussians retired to Eckernford.

On the afternoon of the 3d the Austrians attacked Bustrup, one mile south of Schleswig. There was sharp firing until after dark, but the Danes held their own. The Danes lost one field piece and had a few wounded. An attack was expected on the 4th.

The King of Denmark was at Schleswig, and walked towards the outposts during the fighting at Bastrup.

A Hamburg telegram of the 4th says Prince Frederick Carl is reported wounded in the arm. An attack on the whole line from Missunde to Jagel was expected on the 4th.

The Prussian headquarters were at Kropp.

The war had already caused a suspension of shipping operations between England and the Baltic.

There has been no additional fighting at Schleswig. A snowstorm on the 5th prevented anything but skirmishing.

Liverpool, Feb. 6—6 P. M.—The steamship Scotia arrived here at noon.

A Hamburg despatch of the morning of the 6th says there is no news from the theatre of war, and it is believed the Prussians prevent its transmission. Severe fighting is supposed to be going on as numbers of the wounded are constantly being taken into Rendsburg.

A Hamburg despatch of the afternoon of the 6th gives a report that the town of Schleswig is evacuated by the Danes and occupied by the Allies.

Another despatch says this statment may be considered authentic. Nothing is known as to the capture of Missundo.

Latest.

The steamship Hecla, from Liverpool 9th and Queenstown 10th inst., and the Dale Line steamship City of London, from Liverpool 10th and Queenstown 11th, arrived at New York yesterday. We thus have four days later news from Europe. Several severe engagements had taken place in Schleswig, which appear to have resulted disastrously for the Danes, as they have evacuated the city of Schleswig, the Dannewerk, and Flensburg. The advance of the allies is reported before Duppel, where the Danes had made a stand in a formidable position.—there was naturally great excitement in Copenhagen on the news of the defeat, and the Danish commander had been relieved. There is little news except that relating to the war in Denmark. The Alexandra case will be carried to the House of Lords. The pirate Florida had sailed from Brest, and the Kearsarge was thought to be in pursuit of her. Earl Russell stated in Parliament that Mr. Seward's demand for damages from the depredations of the Alabama had been withheld by Mr. Adams and was never presented.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Fighting Near Cumberland Gap.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Feb. 24.—On the 22d inst. a battalion of the 11th Tenn. cavalry stationed on the Virginia road were surprised at daylight and surrounded by a large force of rebel cavalry. Two companies of the 91st Ind. and 2d N. C. infantry were with the command of Col. Davis. The company of the 91st Ind. cut and fought their way through with the loss of three killed. Two officers and sixty of Col. Davis's men escaped, but the rest of the command were probably captured. At the same time the rebels attacked our outposts at Powell's Bridge, consisting of fifty men, supported by a block house, but the rebels were repulsed three times, when Col. Pickering with his men were withdrawn to prevent their being cut off. Col. Davis is said to be seriously wounded.

Gen. Sherman's Expedition.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 20.—An officer from the Big Black now reports that just before reaching Jackson a skirmish ensued between a part of General Sherman's forces and a body of 4000 or 5000 rebels, in which the rebels were defeated, and 40 of them captured.

Our army passed through Jackson in two columns, the enemy retreating across Pearl river precipitately. His pontoons, two pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners fell into our hands. Our forces seized provisions of all kinds. Great dissatisfaction is said to exist among the Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi regiments.

Large numbers of deserters are coming into our lines.

General Sherman reached Meridian ten days after leaving Vicksburg. A portion of General Tuttle's division got behind, was cut off and returned to Vicksburg.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Sunday Herald has a long correspondence from Gen. Sherman's army to the 5th inst. inclusive, the letter of that day being dated Jackson, Miss., and giving an account of its occupation by our troops.—Gen. Sherman's forces crossed the Big Black on the 3d and 4th, the enemy falling back. At Baker's Creek, 12 miles in advance, there was some skirmishing on the 4th, in which we had 6 killed and 15 wounded. Further skirmishing occurred on the road to Jackson, in which we had 20 killed and wounded. The advance entered Jackson on the night of the 4th, capturing one piece of artillery and several prisoners. There had been no serious fighting.

The above, of course, is not so late as the Cairo message of the 20th, reporting the occupation of Meridian.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 22.

Richmond papers of the 20th, contain the following:

"An official despatch to the War Department of the 18th inst., announces General Sherman at Quitman, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, without opposition, but will not be allowed to take Mobile without a desperate battle.

This advance was, without comparison, the boldest movement of the war. Gen. Sherman has from 25,000 to 30,000 men. They tear up the railroad and bridges in their rear as they advance. He meditates no step backward."

MOBILE, Feb. 15.

Meridian was evacuated yesterday. The government property was saved. Captain Adair of Forrest's staff has arrived here. Forrest was at Oxford on the 9th.

He was confronting a column of infantry, 6000 strong, from Memphis via Hernando, and twelve regiments of cavalry via Colliersville. Sherman's forces, 35,000 strong, are marching in close order, with Lee's cavalry harassing their flanks and picking up stragglers.

THE FLORIDA EXPEDITION.

Interesting Details.

The correspondents of the New York papers in General Gilmore's department furnish some important particulars of the expedition under General Seymour into the interior of Florida. It is reported that Beauregard's forces were marching towards Tallahassee. Among the losses in the skirmishes during the advance were the following soldiers of the 40th Mass.—Sergeant C. C. Conkling, killed, and Charles Pierson of Co. H, and G. E. Lee of Co. D. wounded.

Among the places captured by our troops was Sanderson, the central depot to which all the forage and provisions for the State were forwarded. The chief commissary of the rebels in Florida had his office here, and in his desk were found highly important documents, which prove beyond doubt the desperate condition of the Southern armies for want of food, and their dependence upon Florida for subsistence supplies. We give some extracts:—

Chief Commissary White of Florida says: "It has been a subject of anxious consideration how I could, without injury to our cause, expose to the people throughout the State the present perilous condition of our army. To do this through the public press, would point out our source of danger to our enemies. To see each one in person, or even a sufficient number to effect the object contemplated, is impossible; yet the necessity of general and immediate action is imperative to save our army, and with it our cause from disaster. The issues of this contest are now transferred to the people at home. If they fail to do their duty, and sustain the army in its present position, it must fall back."

Major J. F. Cumming, who supplies Gen. Bragg's army, writes: "It is absolutely and vitally important that all the cattle that can possibly be brought here shall be brought as promptly as possible;" and again, on the 5th of October, he says: "I cannot too strongly urge upon you the necessity of sending forward cattle promptly. It appears that all other resources are exhausted and that we are now dependent upon your State for beef for the very large army of Gen. Bragg. I know you will leave no stone unturned, and I must say that all is now dependent on your exertions so far as beef is concerned. In regard to bacon, the stock is about exhausted—hence beef is our only hope. I know the prospect is very discouraging, and it only remains with those of us having charge of this most important work to do all we can to exhaust our resources; and when we have done this, our country cannot complain of us. If we fail to do all that can be done, and our cause shall fail, upon us will rest the responsibility; therefore let us employ every means at our command."

Major Locke, Chief Commissary of Georgia, writes: "I pray you, Major, to put every agency in motion that you can to send cattle without a moment's delay towards the Georgia borders. The troops in Charleston are in great extremity. We look alone to you for cattle; those in Georgia are exhausted."

Major Guerin, Chief Commissary of South Carolina, says: "We are almost entirely dependent on Florida, and it is of the last importance at this time that the troops here should be subsisted." Again he says: "As it is, our situation is full of danger, from want of meat, and extraordinary efforts are required to prevent disaster."

Major Millen of Savannah, on Oct. 19 says: "I assure you, Major, that the stock of bacon and beef for the armies of the Confederate States is now exhausted, and we must depend entirely upon what we may gather weekly.—Starvation stares the army in the face—the handwriting is on the wall." On Oct. 26 he says: "From the best information I have, the resources of food (meat) of both the Tennessee and Virginia armies, are exhausted. This remark now applies with equal force to South Carolina and Georgia, and the army must henceforth depend upon the energy of the purchasing Commissaries, through their daily or weekly collections. I have exhausted the beef cattle, and am now obliged to kill stock cattle."

WRECK OF THE BOHEMIAN.

Great Loss of Life and Property.

We have to record the loss near Portland, on Monday evening of the steamship Bohemian, Captain Borland, from Liverpool, February 4th via Londonderry 5th. This is another instance of the singular fatality which seems to attend the vessels of the Canadian Line. The Bohemian is the eighth steamer, belonging to this company, destroyed by shipwreck since 1857. The list of the lost ships is as follows:—Canadian, (Number One,) wrecked 1857; Indian, 1859; Hungarian, 1860; Canadian, (Number Two,) 1861; North Briton, 1861; Anglo Saxon, 1863; Norwegian, 1863; and now the Bohemian, February 22, 1864. This vessel was built in 1859, and was 2889 gross tons, British register, A No. 1.

The Bohemian struck on Alden's Rock, four miles outside of Cape Elizabeth, near the entrance of Portland harbor, at between 8 and 9 o'clock on Monday evening. She stove a hole in her engine compartment, and in an hour and a half sunk, about two miles from shore, in four fathoms of water. The night was clear, and the light on the Cape in full view. The boats, five in number, were got out safely with the exception of No. 2, which was swamped alongside by the people crowding into it. It seems to be conceded that most of the passengers who took refuge in this boat were drowned. The boat itself came ashore yesterday, with two corpses. The following is the list of cabin passengers, all of whom are known to have been saved:—

Mr. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Messrs. Impley, Johnson, Fulford, Hingston, J. O. Millar, Richardson, Alnatt, Smith, Welsh, Scotchard, Stewart, Gilmore, Robertson, of Canada, Capt. Welles and Stone of the United States.

There were two hundred steerage passengers, of whom the greater portion were saved. The captain, crew, purser, mail officer, stewardess, chief steward, chief cook, are all reported safe. It is supposed that some of the firemen must have perished. The cargo, which consisted of silks, etc., and was mostly on Canadian account, was valued at one million dollars. The ship's papers were saved, but all the mails were lost except the bags from Glasgow for New York and California, and one bag of papers for Boston.

The residents on the Cape sent out vessels for the rescued passengers. On the news reaching Portland at one o'clock A. M., a tugboat was immediately sent to the scene of the disaster. On its return to the city it brought Captain Borland of the Bohemian, who reports the ship as slightly heeled off main deck at low water two feet on one side; at high water seven feet under. He thinks she will hold together if the weather is fair. The only way to get her cargo out is by divers, and taking her into shoal water by lighting her. He says that at the time of the wreck he supposed himself four miles further off than his real position—the haze probably misled him as to the true position of the lights. He had been looking for a pilot and threw rockets and blue lights for half an hour. The ship was going a mile and a half an hour when she struck; half an hour before he got soundings in forty fathoms of water.

NEWS ITEMS.

The new Provincial Railway scheme embraces a branch to Woodstock. It will diverge from the St. Andrews line about 5 miles below the Richmond station.

Great exc

Movements in Georgia---Surmises about Sherman.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 23.—The Richmond Sentinel of the 20th says 12 deserters were hung on the 16th, and 7 on the 13th.

The Rome (Ga.) Courier says that on the 8th inst. the enemy, 600 strong, were at Portersville, 44 miles from Rome. Another force is advancing via Weaver's Mills.

The Savannah Republican says the fight at Lake City, Fla., was a disgraceful affair on the part of our officers and men. We lost all our guns, and all were taken prisoners except a few.

The Thermometer on the 19th, in Richmond, stood at 8 deg. above zero.

Farragut is in command of the fleet at Grant's Pass, but could do nothing on account of the storm.

General Sherman had called a halt and became mysterious; perhaps he is flanking Johnson, instead of moving on Mobile.

Affairs in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—An official despatch says that the troops in Arkansas are ridding the country of armed rebels with great success. The secrecy of our movements confounds the rebels so that they have lost all heart and surrender in small squads every day.

NIGHT SOIL.—"Science, after long experience and most careful tests, finds that the most fertilizing and effective of manures is that of man.

The Chinese knew it for ages past. No Chinese peasant, Eckeburg tells us, ever goes to the city without carrying back, at the two ends of his bamboo, two buckets of night soil. Thanks to human fertilization, the earth in China is still as young as in the days of Abraham.—Chinese wheat yields a hundred and twenty fold. There is no guano comparable in fertility. To employ the city to enrich the plain is true economy. If our gold is filth, on the other hand our filth is gold."—*Victor Hugo.*

The Lodi Manufacturing Company for the past twenty-four years have been manufacturing an article which they call Poudrette, from the night soil of the city of New York, of all of which they have the exclusive control. See their advertisement in another column.

Counterfeits, Alterations, &c.

From the Commercial Bulletin.

Holliston Bank, Mass.—5's raised from 1's—Portrait of Clay in the lower right corner. The genuine has a portrait of Webster and for vignette a train of cars, also the letter V on each side of the figure 5 in the upper right corner, while spurious has only the figure 5.

Bay State Bank, Lawrence, Mass.—10's—A fac simile of the genuine. Vignette, carpenter at his bench; saw on the right has no teeth; medallion head of Washington on lower left corner, features very imperfect; paper has a light appearance; signatures engraved.

Grafton Bank, Mass.—5's raised from 1's.—Vignette farmer with pitchfork over his shoulder, cattle and load of grain, boy on top of load; portrait of Clay in lower right corner; entirely *unlike the genuine.*

Merrimack Bank, Haverill.—5's counterfeit—Vignette locomotive and cars; 5 in upper corners; female, bale of cotton, and horn of of plenty in lower left corner; a coarse and hard looking bill.

Winsted Bank, Conn.—5's raised from 1's—Vignette boy's portrait, with cupid on each side; male portrait lower right; boy and girl at a well in lower left corner.

Hartford Bank, Hartford, Conn.—3's imitation—vignette, anchor, anvil, sheaf and barrels; right end, two females seated, man, dog and oxen; left end, two females seated; mechanic, harbor and city—better refuse all 3s.

A CARD.

The members and lady visitors of LIME ROCK DIVISION, No. 16, S. OF T., take this method of expressing their thanks to all those not members of the Order, from whom they received contributions and personal assistance on the occasion of their late Festival, (including a cash donation of $5 from the Ladies' Aid Society of the Sanitary Commission) and to the public, who rendered that occasion so successful by their very generous patronage.

By order of the Division,

Z. POPE VOSE, W. P.

A CARD.

DIRIGO ENGINE COMPANY No. 3, desire to return their thanks to the citizens of Rockland, for the liberal support extended to them, on the occasion of the late annual Levee of the Company. They also particularly wish to remember the ladies who provided for the tables, and rendered assistance during the evening, also those who unable to attend, generously sent in their dollar, reminding all that if duty calls, we shall be found ever ready.

CHAS. M. SNOW, Clerk.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUACKERY.

I earnestly caution all young men suffering from Nervous Debility, &c., against endangering their health by patronizing any of the advertising quacks. You can fully recover by the methods used by the Advertiser, and by hundreds of others, and in no other way. Read a letter which I will send you if you will send me a post-paid envelope bearing your address.

EDWARD H. TRAVER.
Lock Box, Boston Mass.

February 26, 1864. 10tf

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy.—Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.* Address

JOSEPH T. INMAN.
Station D. Bible House, New York City.

February 26, 1864. 1y10

What an Amount of Suffering and Disease among the Volunteers would be prevented by the free use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. For Wounds, Sores and Scurvy, the Ointment is a certain cure and for Bowel complaints, Fevers, Small Pox, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. Only 30 cents per box or pot. 22

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY,
SYMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH and MENTAL POWERS

By using that Safe, Pleasant, Popular, and Specific Remedy known as

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it—

DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.

Cut it out add preserve it. You may not now require it, But may at some Future Day.
"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."

It Saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
Beware of Counterfeits! Cures Guaranteed. 4w8

☞ The testimony of 600 persons who have used GIOFRAY'S IMPROVED RENOVATOR, testify that it is the best, the surest, the cleanest and the safest Hair Restorer ever invented.

☞ Do you want something to prevent the Hair from falling off? Something to eradicate Dandruff completely? Something to restore the hair to its original color and condition? Then use GIOFRAY'S IMPROVED HAIR RENOVATOR.

☞ Giofray sells his RENOVATOR for 75 cts., in pint bottles while other manufacturers demand nearly the same price for half pint bottles, therefore, as a matter of economy, you will buy his Renovator.

Prepared by J. L. GIOFRAY, 5 Custom-House Block, Rockland, Me. E. R. SPEAR, General Agent.

Jan. 30, 1864. 3m6

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PAINS AND ACHES, and warranted superior to any other. Croup it positively cures; relief is absolutely sure immediately after it is used. Mothers remember this, and arm yourselves with a bottle without delay. Croup is a disease which gives no notice, frequently attacking the child in the dead hour of night; before a physician can be summoned it may be too late. Remember, the Venitian Liniment never fails. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.—Office, 56 Courtlandt Street, New York. 4w7

C. P. FESSENDEN,

Druggist and Apothecary,

NO. 5 KIMBALL BLOCK.

ROCKLAND, ME.

J. S. HALL & CO.,

No. 3, Spear Block, Rockland,

DEALERS IN

Drugs and Medicines, Chemicals,

FANCY TOILET SOAPS, HAIR & TOOTH BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, OILS and DYE STUFFS, BURNING FLUID, &c. &c.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

Rockland, Feb. 7, 1860. 7tf

DR. JOHN C. MOTT,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

☞ 86 COURT STREET, corner of Howard, Boston, is consulted daily from 10 until 2, and from 6 to 8 in the evening, on all Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs, Scrofulous affections, Humors of all kinds, Sores, Ulcers and Eruptions, Female Complaints, &c. An experience of over twenty years' extensive practice enables Dr. M. to cure all of the most difficult cases. Medicines entirely vegetable. ADVICE FREE.

Mrs. M., who is thoroughly versed in the afflictive maladies of the sex, can be consulted by ladies.

Patients furnished with board and experienced nurses.

Boston, April 8, 1863. 1y16

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest** materials, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

January 30, 1864. 1y6

THE GREAT SECRET.

It is admitted by all physicians that the grand secret of health and long life lies in keeping the blood and various fluids of the body in a high degree of fluidity. When you feel continued pain in the head or bowels, or any continued uneasiness in any organ or other parts of the body, you can prevent serious sickness by taking

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Bleeding may give momentary ease, because the blood left will have more room. But as the body is made from the blood and sustained by the blood, to waste our blood is to waste our life, and ruin our constitution. But Brandreth's Pills relieve the circulation as readily as bleeding by only taking away what it can well spare, and THEY NEVER HURT.

Mrs. Hooper, of Barnstable, Mass., was cured of St. Vitus Dance, General Debility, poorness of blood, and costiveness of many years standing, by Brandreth's Pills. The case at length is published in the Pamphlets.

Sold by **ROSE & KEENE, Rockland,** and by all respectable dealers in medicine.

Feb. 6, 1864. 4w7

A GENERAL REBELLION.
Triumph of a Great Discovery!

The public has rebelled against cauterising Hair Dyes. Fashion has foresworn them. A sagacious community has adopted in their stead.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye,

and for these reasons: It embrowns and blackens the hair, not the skin. It is a vegetable emollient, not a burning fluid. It does not burlesque nature with blooming metallic tinges, but produces her own living hues. Its cooling effect is lasting. It defies detection. Its results are uniform. It never fails. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

February 6, 1864. 4w7

Good News to Horse Owners.
DR. DADD'S

Condition, Cough, Worm & Urine Powders

Are selling for 25 cents per package or 5 packages for one dollar, at No. 5 Kimball Block. These standard remedies are fifty per cent cheaper than any others in the market.

C. P. FESSENDEN, Agent.

September 24, 1863. 7m40

25 Cents to Save 25 Dollars.

HEGEMAN'S CONCENTRATED PENZINE removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle Sold by Druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists & Druggists, New York.

Chapped Hands and Face, Sore Lips, Chilblains, &c.

HEGEMAN & CO'S CAMPHOR ICE, WITH GLYCERINE, cures Chapped Hands, &c., immediately, and will keep the skin soft and smooth in the coldest weather. Sold Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists & Druggists, New York.

A Delightful Cordial and Valuable Tonic.

HEGEMAN & CO.'S CORDIAL ELIXIR OF CALESAYA BARK, possessing the active and well-known properties of the Peruvian Bark in a most agreeable form. It will be found a valuable Tonic in all cases, but particularly as a preventative to Fever and Fever and Ague. It is a pleasant and platable cordial, and is much superior to the common whiskey and rum bitters so much in use. Sold by Druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists & Druggists, New York.

Feb. 6, 1864. 3m7

WHEELER & WILSON'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.

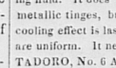
For Sale by

SARAH E. WIGGIN, Agent.

Enquire at No. 5 Kimball Block, Rockland, Me.

November 20, 1863. 6m48

Stage and Railroad Notice.



WINTER Arrangement.

STAGES will leave ROCKLAND for BATH every morning. Sundays excepted—at 2 o'clock A. M., and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. The 2 o'clock Stage will connect with the cars leaving at 11.40, A. M., for Portland and Boston, and also connect with the Damariscotta and Gardiner Stage.

RETURNING—Will leave BATH for Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Waldoboro', Warren, Thomaston and Rockland, daily at 3 P. M., or on the arrival of the train from Portland and Boston, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

A Stage also leaves MAINE HOTEL, **Damariscotta** for Gardiner, immediately on the arrival of the 2 A. M. Stage from Rockland, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, passing by Damariscotta Mills and through Alna, Whitefield, East Pittston and Pittston arriving at Gardiner in time for the Boston train of cars and also the Stage for Lewiston.

RETURNING—Will leave Gardiner for the above named places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays on the arrival of the above train and Stage arriving at Damariscotta in season to connect with the Stage from Bath to Rockland. **Fare $1,25.**

J. T. BERRY PROPRIETOR.

Rockland, Dec. 11 1863 51tf

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time.

THE MEANS OF SELF CURE.

By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

1y22

For Coughs, Colds & Consumption,

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is the most highly approved medicine ever discovered. *It has stood the test of all tests, Time,* having had an unprecedent sale of *nearly forty years.* It is recommended by our best *physicians,* or most eminent *citizens,* the *Press,* the *Trade,* in fact by all who know it. For certificates, which can be given to almost any extent, see wrappers to each bottle. The Proprietors will cheerfully refund the money if not entirely satisfactory. Price 50 cents and $1; the large bottles much the cheapest. *Be careful to get the genuine,* which is prepared only by REED, CUTLER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Boston. Sold in Rockland, by Dealers generally.

December 12, 1863. 6m51

F. G. COOK,

CITY DRUG STORE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES of every approved kind, Chemicals, Sponge, Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Hair Restoratives, Hair and Teeth Brushes Syringes of all sorts, Bird Seed, Cooking Extracts, Spices, Citron, Currants, Jellies, Figs, Tamarinds, Pure Cream Tartar, Lozenges, Lard and Neats Foot Oil, Burning Fluid, Dye Stuffs &c., &c.

Sign of the Blue Mortar. Pillsbury Block, ROCKLAND, ME.

October 25, 1860. 44tf

Wormwood Cordial Tonic.

THE oft repeated unsolicited (inferable) encomiums that I have been lavished on my Wormwood Cordial, by Alden Sprague, Esq., (will he accept my thanks) Editor of the "Free Press," and Treasurer of Knox County, a gentleman of rare attainments, stainless morals, immutable principles, and guileless loving heart, give force and illustration to the honest avowal of others in humbler life—who have used it—that it is eminently grateful to Weak and Disordered Stomachs, excellent in Bilious Difficulties, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Coughs, Palpitation of the Heart, &c., &c. For sale at

COOK'S Drug Store.

Rockland, May 1, 1862. 19tf

MARRIAGES.

In North Newport, Feb. 20, by Rev. J. B. Tabor, Mr. George W. Frost, of Monmouth, to Miss Jennie R. Gray, of Newport.

In Camden, Feb. 22, by Rev. E. F. Hinks, Mr. William Boggs to Miss Margrett E. Davis, both of C.

In Belfast, Feb. 14, Lieut. William Gillespie of Calais, now of 2d Maine Cavalry, and Miss Emma A. Shaw, of Northport.

In Belfast, Feb. 3, by Rev. F. A. Hodsdon, Mr. Wilder P. Clark of Portland, and Miss Mary C. Merrill of Belfast.

In Weaverville, Cal., Dec. 31, George H. Lord, Esq. of W., and Miss Julia A. Lockhart, late of Rockport, Me.

In Fairfield, California, January 4th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. S. Urmy, William K. Solts County Recorder, to Ada Augusta, daughter of Charles H. Coffran, M. D., formerly of this city.

DEATHS.

In this city, Feb. 10th, Mr. Zenas G. Shuman, aged 48 years, 5 months and 26 days.

In Belfast, Jan. 30, of diptheria, Celia A., youngest daughter of the late Simon W., and Lorena Blanchard, aged 7 years and 10 months.

In Conewango, Pa., Feb. 1, after a somewhat protracted illness, D. M. JAMES, Esq., formerly of this city, in the 52nd year of his age.

In Belfast, Feb. 14, Apha, wife of Wm. Quimby, aged 64 years and 6 months.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ROCKLAND

Arrived.

Feb 19, sch Bay State, Yeaton, Portsmouth. 20th, sch Mary Brewer, Perry, Boston. 22d, schs Golden Rule, Pool, Provincetown; Yankee Maid, Spear, Portsmouth. 24th, sch N Berry, Stone, Vinalhaven. 25th, sch Cosmos, Stetson, do.

Sailed.

Feb 25, bark Jennie Pitts, Haskell, New Orleans; schs A Brackett, Achorn, Portugas; Harriet Pease, New York.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK—Sld Feb 19, ships City of New York and Edward O'Brien.

Ar 22d, brig Baron de Castine, Haskell, Matamoras 29.

NEWPORT—At anchor in the outer harbor 20th inst, a large ship in ballast, reported to be Br ship Catharine Holbrook, from New Bedford for New York.

Ar 21st, sch Frederick Sheerer, Sheerer, Portland for Alexander.

Sld 21st, ship Catharine Holbrook; brig Dasher.

In port 20th, 8 AM, schs Joseph Long, Harrington, of and from Portland for Alexandria, detained by the sickness of a portion of the crew: Otis, (of Rockland) Carl, for New York, fast in the ice.

PORT ROYAL S C—Ar 7th inst, brig John Homer Tyler, Bucksport.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Ar at London, 8th Gen. Berry, Watts, St John NB.

Off the North Foreland 5th inst, Gen Berry, of Thomaston, from St John NB.

At London 1st inst ships Great Republic, Limeberner; M R Ludwig, Harding; bark Annie Hodgman, Hyler, sold.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Rockland, February 27, 1864.

Persons calling for any of the following letters, will please state that they are advertised.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Bean Patrick care of I Plumer	Hodgdon Capt Frederick
Dunbar George	Sylvester Benj J
Hill Cyrus	Sturges P F

LADIES' LIST.

Burns Melissa care of Wm H Hall	Lovejoy mrs Margaret B
Calle Matilda E	Lindsey Mary Ellen
Dunham Hattie S	Smith mrs Sarah R
Hardin Mary	Studley Addie L.

One cent is added to the postage of every advertised letter, to pay for advertising.

M. C. ANDREWS, *Postmaster.*

A CARD.

The undersigned, feeling compelled from ill health, to relinquish his design of taking a Private School in Rockland, takes pleasure in recommending those, who were expecting to become his pupils, to MR. GEORGE A. EMERY, as a well educated, experienced and successful teacher, and a gentleman every way worthy of the confidence of the community

WARREN FALES.

Rockland, Feb. 27, 1864.

HIGH SCHOOL.

MR. GEORGE A. EMERY, of Saco, a graduate of Bowdoin College, will open a school for the instruction of youth of both sexes, in the **High School House,** on Grace Street, on Monday, Feb. 29th, to continue eleven weeks. Mr. Emery will give instruction in the ancient and modern languages, and in mathematics, including navigation and surveying, also in the ordinary English branches. Terms from $3.50 to $5.00 per term.

Rockland, Feb. 27, 1864. 3w10

Private Instruction.

MR. PAINE takes this opportunity to say that for the present, he will give instruction in Mathematics, Latin and other branches, at his own residence, to any who may desire to take lessons of this kind.

Rockland, Feb 24, 1864. 2*10

The Last and Best
OF THE SEASON.

ENGINE COMPANIES

DIRIGO NO 3, and Defiance No. 4,

Assisted by the Ladies of Rockland, will hold a

LEVEE

—AT—

ATLANTIC HALL,

Thursday Evening, March 3, 1864,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

ROCKLAND BAND!

No pains will be spared on the part of the Committee of Arrangements to make this Levee the *Best* of the Season.

This organization is deserving of the patronage of the whole community, and it is to be hoped that the citizens of Rockland will be present in such numbers as to give it a ROUSING BENEFIT. 1w10

Apples and Cider,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL by

G. G. LOVEJOY.

Rockland, Feb 27, 1864. 4w10

Paints and Oils.

UNION WHITE LEAD.
PREMIUM WHITE LEAD.
CHAMPLAIN WHITE LEAD.
LINSEED OIL.
BOILED OIL.
COLORS, VARNISHES, JAPAN, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, &c. &c.

For sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.

Rockland, March 1, 1864. 10tf

Coffee.

JAVA COFFEE.
RIO COFFEE.
CAPE COFFEE.

For sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.

March 1, 1864. 10tf

Sugars! Sugars!!

GRANULATED SUGAR.
COFFEE CRUSHED SUGAR.
CLARIFIED SUGAR.
HAVANA BROWN SUGAR.
MUSCAVADO SUGAR.

For sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.

Rockland, March 1, 1863. 10tf

Satin Gloss Starch,

A BEAUTIFUL article, put up in 6oz boxes, For sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.

March 1, 1864. 10tf

Wrapping Twine

OF an excellent quality, for sale low, by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.

March 1, 1864. 10tf

Nice Potash

IN 6oz Cans, for sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.

March 1, 1863. 10tf

Manila Cordage

ALL the sizes from 6 thread to 5 inch. For sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.

March 1, 1864. 10tf

Hemp Cordage.

A GOOD assortment, for sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.

March 1, 1864. 10tf

Plugs and Wedges

FOR Shipbuilders, for sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.

March 1, 1864. 10tf

Nails.

200 CASKS assorted sizes. Cut Nails, For sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.

March 1, 1864. 10tf

Clinch Nails,

ALL sizes from 2 to 3 inch, for sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.

March 1, 1864. 10tf

Spikes and Bolt Iron.

THE best assortment in the city, for sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.

March 1, 1863. 10tf

Clinch Rings.

ALL the common sizes, for sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.

March 1, 1863. 10tf

Tar, Oakum and Pitch,

FOR sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.

March 1, 1864. 10tf

Lobster Warp,

FOR sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.

March 1, 1864. 10th

Lobster Twine,

FOR sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.

March 1, 1864. 10tf

Trawl Hooks,

FOR sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.

March 1, 1864. 10tf

Oolong Tea.

A NICE article, for sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.

March 1, 1864. 10tf

Crockery & Glass Ware.

A GOOD assortment, for sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.

March 1, 1864. 10tf

GEORGE W. FRENCH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law

THOMASTON, ME.

November 27, 1863. 49tf

GREAT SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS

CLOAKS,

CARPETS!

FEATHERS,

Window Shades!

&c., &c., &c.

T. E. & F. J. SIMONTON,

CONTEMPLATING

A CHANGE

IN THEIR FIRM,

HAVE DECIDED

TO REDUCE

THEIR STOCK,

AND FOR THE NEXT

THIRTY DAYS,

WILL OFFER THE SAME AT PRICES THAT WILL

INSURE

Quick Sales!

OUR STOCK

IS THE

MOST COMPLETE

Ever Offered in this City.

We would call especial attention to our

CLOAK

DEPARTMENT,

in which may be found over

TWO HUNDRED

NEW STYLE CLOAKS

of our Own Manufacture, which will be

SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

Call early, and Secure some of the

GREAT BARGAINS!

All persons indebted to us are requested to make immediate payment.

T. E. & F. J. SIMONTON.

No. 4 BERRY BLOCK.

Rockland, Feb. 27, 1864. 10tf

Poudrette! Poudrette!!

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY with an experience of 24 years, again offer for sale a uniform article of Poudrette at low prices.

The experience of thousands of customers attest to the fact that it is the cheapest and the very best manure in market, and particularly adapted for TOBACCO, CORN, POTATOES, and GARDEN TRUCK.

The Company manufacture also BONE DA-FEU (a substitute for Guano,) from bone, night soil and guano, ground fine. Price $45 per ton.

A pamphlet containing directions for use, prices, &c., may be had free by addressing a letter to the

LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
66 Courtlandt St., New York.

February 27, 1864. 3m10

NEW SPRING GOODS
—AT—
SMALLEY'S
Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has just received a fine stock of NEW SPRING GOODS, of the LATEST STYLES, which he will be happy to make up to order in the

LATEST FASHIONS,

AND AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

The stock will be kept constantly replenished, and he feels confident that he can give PERFECT SATISFACTION to those who may favor, him with their patronage.

C. D. SMALLEY.

Rockland, Feb. 20, 1864. 6w9

LASELL SEMINARY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution begins on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH. This School offers to young ladies the healthiest location in the country, and a reputation for mental culture second to none in New England.

For Catalogues, &c., apply to

G. W. BRIGGS, *Principal.*

Auburndale, Mass., Jan. 20, 1864. 6w6

Highland Boarding School
FOR BOYS.

FAITHFUL and thorough instruction will be given to boys in the Common and Higher English Branches, and in the French and Spanish Languages so far as necessary to prepare them for business, and in the Classical Languages to fit them for College.

The Spring Term will commence on the **first Tuesday in March.** Please send for a circular to

N. T. TRUE, A. M. Principal.

Bethel, Feb. 1, 1864. 4w7

Foxhunters and Trappers,

IF you want to catch ten foxes where you now get one, use the celebrated "CONCENTRATED PERFUME." A few drops on your traps will draw foxes from a distance, and if applied to your feet will cause them to follow your track. The recipe for the above preparation will be sent for one dollar. Address,

V. BARKER,
DENMARK, ME.

January 22, 1863. 5tf

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Knox, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of JOHN SCKILLAR, late of South Thomaston, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that they will be in session at the Municipal Court Room in Rockland, on the second Mondays of April and June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for that purpose.

BEDER FALES,
C. R. MALLARD.

January 12, 1864. 3w9

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for Knox County, the Subscriber will sell at public auction on Saturday, the 19th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premeses in Warren, the farm lately owned and occupied by Joseph S. Kirk, deceased. Said farm is situated about one and a half miles from Warren Village, contains ninety acres of land, thirty-five of which is well covered with wood and oak lumber, has a suitable house and barn, cooper shop, orchard, two good wells of water, &c.

Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

GEORGE KIRK, Administrator.

Warren, Feb. 8, 1864. 3w9

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for Knox County, the undersigned, Guardian of Effie F. Cushman, will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday, the twelfth day of March next, at nine o'clock, A. M., the homestead farm of the late Seth M. Cushman, (subject to the widow's life interest therein) containing about one hundred and twenty acres.

Also a wood lot, subject to the widow's life interest, containing about twelve acres. Also all of the Stock and farm tools &c., on the premises.

ISLEY MARTIN, Guardian.

Union, Feb. 9, 1864. 3w8

To the Judge of Probate in and for the County of Knox.

THE undersigned, Guardian of HELEN GRAY, minor heir of WILLIAM GRAY, late of South Thomaston, in said County, deceased, represents, that said minor is seized and possessed of certain real estate, described as follows:—All the interest of said ward in a certain piece of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in said South Thomaston, bounded as follows, viz:—beginning at stake and stones on the Southerly side of the County road leading from the Head of the Bay to Owl's Head Harbor at land now or formerly of Shepard Gray; thence Southerly by said land of said Shepard to land now or formerly belonging to the estate of Oliver Gray; thence Easterly by land of said Oliver to land now or formerly of Nathan Sherman; thence Northerly by land of said Sherman, to the road aforesaid, and thence by the road to first bounds, containing about twenty acres.

Also, all the interest of said ward in another piece of land situate in said South Thomaston and bounded west by land of Nathan Sleeper, formerly the dower of Rebecca Gray; South by land of William Munroe: East by land of Calvin C. Ingraham and Sumner Wentworth, and North by land of heirs of Oliver Gray, containing eleven acres more or less. That an advantageous offer of one hundred seventy-five dollars has been made for the same, by Julia M. Hall, of South Thomaston, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said ward. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.

ELIJAH TITUS.

February 9, 1864.

KNOX COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of February 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the second Tuesday of March next, in the Rockland Gazette, a newspaper printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be held at Rockland, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w9

KNOX COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of February, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given, by publishing a copy of said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the second Tuesday of March next, in the Rockland Gazette, a newspaper printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be held at Rockland, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w9

To the Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Knox.

THE undersigned, Guardian of LEANDER M. SEAVEY and THANKFUL E. SEAVEY, minor heirs of EDWARD W. SEAVEY, late of Cushing, in said County, deceased, represents, that said minors are seized and possessed of certain real estate, described as follows:—All the interest of said wards in an Island called the Western Georges Island, situated in St. George, in said County.—That an advantageous offer of seventy-five dollars has been made for the same, by Oliver P. Chadwick, of Cushing, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said wards. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.

BEDER FALES.

February 9, 1864.

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of Febuary, 1864.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given, by publishing a copy of said Petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the second Tuesday of March, next, in the Rockland Gazette, a newspaper priated in Rockland, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be held at Rockland, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w9

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Knox.

THE Petition of ABIGAIL E. MITCHELL, Administratrix on the estate of GEORGE G. MITCHELL, late of Thomaston, in the County of Knox, deceased, Intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate, of the deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of three hundred dollars:—that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Warren, and described as follows:—beginning at a stake at the road at the corner of the wall at Widow Crane's line; thence North 34 deg. East ten rods; thence North 72 deg. West nine rods; thence South 30 deg. West eight and one-half rods to a stake at the wall at said Crane's land; thence by the wall sixty said eight rods to the place of beginning. That a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer of three hundred dollars has been made to her for all of said real estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administratrix therefore prays that she may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

ABIGAIL E. MITCHELL.

February 8, 1864.

KNOX COUNTY.—In Probate Court, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of February 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the second Tuesday of March next, in the Rockland Gazette, a newspaper printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may attend a Court of Probate then to be held in Rockland, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w9

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Knox.

THE Petition of SARAH FERNALD, Guardian of JAMES FERNALD, of Rockland, in the County of Knox, minor, represents, that the said ward is seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Vinalhaven and described as follows:—his interest in a lot of land in said Vinalhaven, bounded:—beginning on the shore on the North side of Carver's Harbor: thence N. 40 deg. W. 19 rods: thence N. 40 deg. E. 10 rods to a rock: thence S. 40 deg. E. to a spruce tree at the shore: thence by the shore to the first bounds. Also another lot of land in said Vinalhaven, bounded: Beginning at James Fernald's N. E. corner: thence northerly across the mountain to stake and stones near the south end of the back field, so called: thence southwestwardly to the shore at a rock marked J. & F.: thence as the shore lays to Wm. Smith's land: thence by said Smith's land to James Fernald's land: thence by said Fernald's land to first bounds, containing sixteen acres. That it would be for the benefit of said ward that said estate should be sold, and the proceeds placed at interest. Said Guardian therefore prays that she may be empowered, agreeably to law, to sell the same at public auction or private sale, or such part thereof as the Court may deem expedient.

SARAH FERNALD.

KNOX COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of February, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, that notice be given by publishing a copy of said Petition with this Order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the second Tuesday of March next, in the Rockland Gazette, a newspaper printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden in Rockland, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. ALDEN, Judge.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest:—A. S. RICE, Register. 3w9

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Knox.

THE Petition of JULIA F. WILLIAMS, Administratrix on the estate of CHARLES WILLIAMS, late of Thomaston, in the County of Knox, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of two hundred dollars; that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Thomaston in said County, and described as follows:—bounded west by Elm street: north by land of H. Stackpole: east by land of J. Ruggles: south by land of R. Jacobs. That a part of said real estate cannot be sold without injury to the remainder; and the said Administratrix requests that she may be empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and convey all the above described realestate, together with the reversion of the widow's dower therein, pursuant to the provisions of law.

JULIA F. WILLIAMS.

KNOX COUNTY.—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland on the second Tuesday of February, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the second Tuesday of March next, in the Rockland Gazette, a newspaper printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be held at Rockland, on the second T

FALL AND WINTER

MILLINERY

AND ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS,

AT H. HATCH'S,

No. 4 Perry Block, Lime Rock Street,

Where he is opening a splendid assortment of

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY,

And Fancy Goods,

All New and Fresh from Boston and New York Markets.

Straw, Fancy and Mourning Bonnets,

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES and EDGINGS

A large and elegant assortment of

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Knitting YARNS, Zephyr and German Worsteds.

A full assortment of

SHETLAND AND HOOD YARNS,

Embroidering Materials,

Such as FLANNEL, SADDLERS AND EMBROIDERING SILK, Tambo, Moravian and Nun's Cotton. Linen Floss, Gold Braid, and other small articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO—Constantly on hand and will be sold at the lowest prices a large assortment of

FRENCH AND AMERICAN HAIR WORK,

of the best manufacture in the United States.

BONNETS BLEACHED AND PRESSED.

The subscriber, grateful that his persistent efforts to merit a remunerative patronage for his establishment has been so liberally met by this community, still cherishes the hope that continued efforts to present desirable articles at low prices will ensure for him a continuen increase of patronage.

H. HATCH.

January 2, 1864. 3tf

"EMPIRE"

Sewing Machine Agency.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above First Class Family and Manufacturing Sewing Machine, they can now be seen at our Store, together with samples of work, from the Finest Cambric to the Heaviest Beaver. The Stitch is FIRM, will NEITHER RIP NOR RAVEL, and is ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES. They have the least possible friction, and are, therefore, emphatically

NOISELESS MACHINES.

At the same time their Strength and Simplicity render it almost impossible for them to get out of order. All who want a First Class Sewing Machine should examine the "Empire" before making their purchases.

T. E. & F. J. SIMONTON,

No. 4 BERRY BLOCK, ROCKLAND.

Dec. 26, 1863. 1tf

Teeth Extracted Without Pain,

With Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.

ONLY THINK OF IT LADIES! To smile while having your offending masticators removed, and then to have the deficiency supplied by artificial ones, so beautiful, so nicely counterfeiting nature, that you will indeed laugh; and then the price for which you can obtain them at this office will make even your stoical pocket laugh.

The subscriber would take this opportunity to say, that he is now putting up SETTS OF TEETH on vulcanised base, and he does not hesitate to say that for beauty, cleanliness, adaptation to the mouth, and durability it cannot be surpassed by any other material on which an artificial denture could be made.

Also **Homœopathic Medicines** for sale.

J. W. TRUSSELL, Surgeon Dentist.

SHOW'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

Rockland, January 16, 1863. 4tf

THE GREAT CAUSE

OF

Human Misery.

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa induced by Self-Abuse; Involuntary Emmissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE,

127 *Bowery, New York, Post Office Box*, 4586.

January 22, 1864. (1y39) 5tf

Downer's Kerosene Oil!

WE are again supplied with this supperior oil—said to be manufactured of one-half coal, are generally acknowledged to be the *very best* oil in the market.

KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.

Nov. 18, 1863. 48tf

A. RISING

—AT THE—

BROOK BAKERY,

WOULD inform his friends and customers that he is now prepared to furnish

Corn Balls & Cocoa Nut Cakes

at Wholesale Cheaper than any other person in this city.

He also, has a full supply of BREAD, White and Brown, Cakes, Pies, Confections, &c. &c He also bakes BREAD and BEANS for customers as heretofore. Also BAKED BEANS for sale.

Rockland, January 1, 1864. 2tf

I. K. THOMAS,

Shipping and Commission Merchant,

OFFICE AT Wm. WILSON & CO.'S.

PILOTS FURNISHED FOR PENOBSCOT BAY.

Rockland, October 21, 1863. 44tf

Piano-Fortes and Melodeons

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has for sale, PIANO-FORTES, CABINET ORGANS, and MELODEONS, of Superior Tone and Quality, at his

Sales Room in Berry Block, Up Stairs.

Also, SECOND-HAND PIANOS and MELODEONS for sale and MELODEONS to Let.

OFFICE HOURS—Every secular day from 11 A. M. to 12 M., and at all other hours when not professionally engaged.

☞ Instruction on the Piano-Forte at $10 per quarter.

ALBERT SMITH.

Rockland, Nov. 20, 1863. 48tf

WALTER J. WOOD,

HAVING rebuilt on the old lot for many years occupied by H. P. WOOD & SON has on hand and offers for sale a general assortment of

HARDWARE GOODS,

JOINER'S TOOLS,

House and Ship Trimmings, &c.

STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, &c., &c.

All kinds of Custom Work done to Order.

Rockland, Oct. 23, 1862. 44tf

HORATIO N. KEENE,

(Successor to E. W. Bartlett,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS,

AND OVER-SHOES,

Sole Leather, Wax Leather, French and American Calf Skins.

LININGS, BINDINGS, KID AND GOAT STOCK.

Rubber Goring, Shoe Duck, Pegs, Lasts, Shoe Nails, and Shoe Tools of all kinds.

At the Brook, Main Street,

ROCKLAND, ME.

January 2, 1864. 2tf

Silver Spoons,

OF BEST QUALITY manufactured for, and sold and warranted, by

J. WAKEFIELD & CO.

Rockland, Dec. 19, 1862. 52tf

Downer's Kerosene Oil.

FOR SALE by

1tf SAMUEL BRYANT,

WILDES' HOTEL,

NO. 46 ELM STREET,

BOSTON.

G. W. WHITTEMORE, PROPRIETOR.

November 7, 1862. 45tf

WILLIAM M. M'LEAN,

SHIP BROKER.

—AND—

Commisson Merchant,

41 WATER STREET,

Saint John, N. B.

European Deal, West India and Coastwise Lumber and Coal Freights procured from all ports in British Provinces.

Agent at Rockland, HUDSON J. HEWETT, Esq.

March 7, 1863. 1y11

WAR CLAIM AGENCY

PENSIONS,

BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY

SECURED FOR

Wounded or Disabled Soldiers, or

WIDOWS,

MINOR CHILDREN, or

DEPENDENT MOTHERS or

Sisters of Soldiers dying of Wounds or disease contracted in the Service.

☞ Charges as low as any other responsible Agent or "WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION."

☞ No charge unless successful. Advice or information given gratuitously to Soldiers or their representatives.

A. S. RICE, Agent,

Pillsbury Block, Opp. Thorndike Hotel.

ROCKLAND, MAINE.

February, 6, 1862. 7tf

A. S. RICE,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law.

Pillsbury Block, Opp. Thorndike Hotel.

ROCKLAND, ME.

Rockland, Jan. 1, 1863. 3tf

DENTISTRY

Dr. W. R. EVANS,

Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,

No. 2 Telegraph Block, THOMASTON, Me.

REFERENCES.—D. E. Townsend, President of the Pennsylvania Dental College; Dr. J. Hobbs, Boston; Dr. J. P. Hurd, Portland; Charles A. Packard, M. D., Waldoboro'.

July 11, 1863. 1y29

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July 11, 1863. 1y29

DENTISTRY.

E. P. CHASE,

DENTIST,

WOULD give notice that he will hereafter be able to insert a much SUPERIOR QUALITY of Vulcanized Rubber Plates for artificial Teeth, as he has purchased the right of the American Hard Rubber Company to use the Rubber under Goodyear's Patent, and the gum prepared by them is FAR SUPERIOR to other manufacturers and is sold only to LICENSEES.

Office in Wilson & White's Block,

ROCKLAND, MAINE.

November 16, 1863. 48tf

DR. J. RICHARDSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

RESIDENCE AND OFFICE, SPEAR BLOCK,

Corner of Main and Park Streets,

Rockland, April 17, 1863. 17tf

DR. J. ESTEN,

Homœopathic Physician.

Office in Wilson & White's Block, ROCKLAND, Me.

RESIDENCE on Water Street, first house north of A. C. Spalding's.

Rockland, June 5, 1860. 24tf

Dr. T. L. ESTABROOK,

Office.—Pillsbury's New Block.

Boards at the Thorndike Hotel.—where calls may be left when the DR. cannot be found at his office.

Dr. Estabrook will be pleased to attend to all calls with which he may be favored, AT HIS OFFICE, where he may be found day or night.

Particular attention given to diseases of the eye and Ear.

Rockland, May 2, 1863. 1y19

T. A. WENTWORTH,

—DEALER IN—

Hats, Caps, Furs, Boots, Shoes,

Rubbers, Umbrellas and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

NO. 2, SPOFFORD BLOCK, ROCKLAND, ME.

Where may be found at all times a large Stock of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS, which will be sold as low as the lowest for CASH, for I am bound not to be undersold.

Highest Cash prices paid for Mink, Fox, Muskrat, &c.

Rockland, Jan. 21, 1863. 5tf

STEPHEN W. LAUGHTON,

SHERIFF, KNOX COUNTY,

Address, Rockland, or Appleton, Me.

DEPUTIES:

BENJAMIN F. SPRAGUE,	APPLETON
JAMES LINCOLN,	WASHINGTON
NAHUM THURSTON, JR.,	UNION
BENJAMIN VOSE,	THOMASTON

January 31, 1863. 5tf

O. G. HALL,

Attorney at Law,

Office in Custom House Block,

ROCKLAND, MAINE.

Rockland, January 1, 1864. 2ly

WILLIAM BEATTIE,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

WILSON & WHITE'S BLOCK,

37tf ROCKLAND MAINE.

MAYO & KALER,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Corner Store, Pillsbury Block, Main St.

EBEN B. MAYO, GEORGE F. KALER. } ROCKLAND

March 3, 1859. 19tf

T. E. & F. J. SIMONTON,

—DEALERS IN—

Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls,

WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINENS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,

CLOAKINGS & CLOAKS.

—ALSO—

CARPETS & FEATHERS.

NO. 4 BERRY'S BLOCK.

Rockland, Feb. 15, 1860. 8tf

O. A. WIGGIN & CO.'S

LIVERY STABLE,

Lindsay Street, Rockland, Me.

Coaches and single teams furnished for funerals.

Coaches are run to and from the boats to all the public houses.

October 24, 1863. 44tf

Warren Factory Goods.

A FRESH STOCK of those most desirable GOODS just received and constantly on hand, consisting of

Yarns, Heavy Flannels, Satinetts, and Cassimeres,

which I will sell at Wholesale or Retail at the same prices as they are sold at the factory.

Cash Paid for Wool or Goods Exchanged.

W. O. FULLER, Agent,

Spear Block.

Rockland, Sept. 2, 1862. 37tf

A New Source of Consolation.

HEAVEN OUR HOME. We have no Savior but Jesus and no Home but Heaven. Second Edition. Price $1.

This new religious work is having a large sale. The author holds to the comforting belief of the recognition of friends in heaven, which to him is a HOME, with a great and happy and loving family in it.

The whole tone of the work is calculated to cheer and support the weary and afflicted sojourner on earth.

Mailed, post paid, on receipt of price. AGENTS wanted,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers. Boston.

Dec. 19, 1863. 6m52

CERTAIN CURE

In all cases, or No Charges Made.

DR. DOW is consulted daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. as above, upon all difficult and chronic diseases of every name and nature, having by his unwearied attention and extraordinary success gained a reputation which calls patients from all parts of the country to obtain advice

Among the physicians in Boston none stand higher in the profession than the celebrated DR. DOW, No. 7 Endicott street, Boston. Those who need the services of an experienced physician and surgeon should give him a call.

P. S. Dr. Dow imports and has for sale a new article, called the French Secret. Order by mail. Two for $1, and a red stamp.

April 17, 1863. 1y17

NEW FALL & WINTER

GOODS.

MOFFITT & WATERS

HAVE just opened a splendid line of Fall and Winter Goods for Men and Boy's wear; of

Pilots,	Beavers,
Tricots,	Broadcloths,
Doeskins,	Ladies' Cloth,

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,

VESTINGS, &c., &c.

which they are prepared to make up in the most approved styles, and warranted to give satisfaction, at prices to suit the times.

They also offered a large lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, &c.,

which will be sold as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Ladies looking for **Cloth** for CHILDREN'S Wear are invited to examine our Stock before making their selections.

REMEMBER THE OLD STAND

At No. 2 Union Block.

N. B. Particular attention given to Cutting Garments that are to be made out of the shop, and at short notice.

C. G. MOFFITT,

EUGENE WATERS.

Rockland, Sept. 20, 1863. 39tf

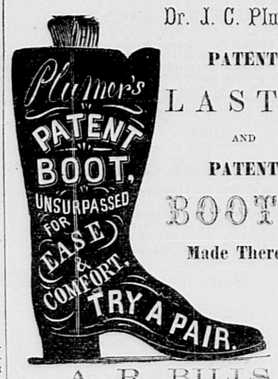
NEWS FOR THE MILLION!

ANOTHER

GREAT MYSTERY SOLVED!

GREATEST NOVELTY

OF THE AGE.



Dr. J. C. Plumer's

PATENT

LASTS!

AND

PATENT

BOOTS!

Made Thereon.

A. R. BILLS

TAKES pleasure in informing his many friends and patrons that he is now prepared to furnish all kinds and qualities of BOOTS manufactured upon these CELEBRATED LASTS, which are the latest and most improved pattern yet brought before the public.

The Anatomical Last

is truly constructed upon Scientific principles, constructed in accordance with the bony ligamentous conformation of the bottom of the foot, an entirely new principle and a great improvement on the old style of BOOT AND SHOE LASTS.

The principles herein suggested and followed out by careful and patient reasoning and experiment has now for the first time been practically and fully developed and applied. They produce a BOOT and SHOE perfectly comfortable and easy at first, no matter how thick or substantial the soles, and the importance of this for predestrian purposes cannot be exaggerated, and conferring advantages which can be most sensibly appreciated by those who suffer from TENDER FEET.

Those who have once had an opportunity to test the real advantages of these Philosophically made BOOTS will hardly be reconciled to wear any other. As one exclaims! "To all persons who wish to have a neat fitting Boot and one in which they can take SOLID COMFORT I would say try this Last, and they will cry,

THE HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD,"

In short, this LAST IS MADE TO FIT THE FOOT.

Sample Boots

can be examined and by putting on a Boot any one can b but convinced of the decided benefits of the new last.

The finest brands of Stock are worked at this establishment by the best workmen in the State, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. All orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Jobbing of all kinds done with neatness.

P. S. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him in the past, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share in the future.

Give him an early Call, at

No. 4, Spofford Block, up Stairs.

Rockland, Dec. 19, 1861. 3m52

BOUNTIES, PENSIONS,

—AND—

Arrears of pay Secured

TO SOLDIERS OR THEIR HEIRS.

Soldiers wounded or in any way injured or who die from wounds or injuries received or disease contracted while in service (they or their heirs) can have the same secured by applying, to

GEORGE W. FRENCH, Attorney at Law.

Thomaston, November 27, 1863. 49tf

Portland and New York Steamers.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The Splendid and fast sailing Steamships "CHESAPEAKE," CAPT. WILLETS, and "PARKERSBURG," CAPT. HOFFMAN, will until further notice run as follows.

Leaves Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., and Pier 9, North River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage $7.00, including Fare and State Room.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their Freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For Freight and Passage apply to

EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.

H. B. CROMWELL, & CO., No 86 West Street, N. Y

November 25, 1863. 1y

.CASH, CASH,

And the Highest Prices Paid

FOR all kinds of Old Paper, Tracts, Pamphlets, Account Books, Rags and all kinds of paper stock.

Cash Paid

For all kinds of Woolen Rags.

Cash Paid

For all kinds of Old Junk, Metals, &c., &c.

Cash Paid

For Old Mattrasses.

Cash Paid

FOR Hides and Wool Skins, by

J. R. RICHARDSON,

McLoon's Block, Main Street.

Rockland, October 17, 1863. 6m43

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented Oct. 13, 1863.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Green, Magenta, Maize, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Solferino, Violet, Light Fawn Drab, Royal Purple, Dark Green, Yellow,

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞ **A SAVING OF 50 PER CENT.** ☜

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge of what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,

260 BROADWAY, BOSTON.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

Jan. 2, 1864. 10mo2

ALL DISEASES

Of the Blood Cured

Without the use of Mercury,

BY DR. BROWN,

Office No. 45 Main Street, Bangor, between the Hatch and Bangor House. See his medical Card in this paper.

June 6, 1863. 1y

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Carmps, Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

NOTHING that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the pures and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with FEVER AND AGUE, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in case of DYSPEPSIA and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION. Acting as a gentle and painless apperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to NERVOUS Attacks, Lowness of Spirits and Fits of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of BILIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In case of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is The Only Safe Stimulant, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day

No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Storekeepers everywhere.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, a Positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excite the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,

Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,

Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

Impotency, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits,

In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say they are not frequently followed by these "Direful Diseases."

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,

BUT NONE WILL CONFESS THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

And Melancholy deaths by Consumption bear amplewitness to the Truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once effected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System,

Which HUMPOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does.

A Trial will convince the most skeptical.

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FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES.

In many Affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leuchorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

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Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicines for unpleasant and dangerous disease.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES

SECRET DISEASES

In all their Stages,	At little expense,
Little or no change in Diet,	No inconvenience,

AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonour, Diseased and wornout matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

—:0:—

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Disease of these Organs requires the aid of a DIURETIC. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases for which it is Recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six for $5.00.

Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation

Describe Symptoms in all Communications,

Cures Guaranteed! Advice Gratis!!

Address letters for information to

H. B. HELMBOLD, Chemist,

104 South Tenth-st., bel. Chesnut, Phila.

HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 Broadway, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, who endeavor to dispose "of their ows" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

" " Extract Buchu.

" " " Sarsaparilla.

" " Improved Rose Wash.

SOLD BY

ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the Advertisment and send for it.

AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

November 14, 1863. 1y47

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The Great Indian Remedy

FOR FEMALES.

Dr. Mattison's Indian Emmenagogue.

This celebrated Female Medicine designed expressly for both married and single ladies, is the very best thing known for the purpose as it will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. If taken as directed, it will cure any case, NO MATTER HOW OBSTINATE; and it is also perfectly safe at all times. It is put up in bottles of two different strengths with full directions for using, and sold at the following uniform **PRICES;**—Full strength $10. Half strength $5. Some are cured by the weaker, while others may require the stronger preparation; the full strength is always the best. REMEMBER; This medicine is designed expressly for OBSTINATE CASES, which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented IN EVERY RESPECT, or the price will be refunded. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. None warranted unless purchased directly of Dr. MATTISON, at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, NO. 28 UNION STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I. Ladies who wish, can remain in the city a short time for treatment.

DIURETIC COMPOUND,

For Gonorrhœa; Gleet; Strictures; and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs This new remedy contains neither Balsam Copaiva, Spirits of Nitre, Cubebs, Turpentine, or any other nauseous drugs, but is an elegant vegetable liquid, pleasant to the taste and smell, cooling, cleansing and healing in its operation, speedily allaying all heat and irritation in the urinary passages. You, therefore, who have been swallowing down Balsam Copaiva either in capsules or mixtures for months without benefit, until sick and pale, your breath and clothes are filled with its vile odor; throw away the disgusting mixtures, and send for a bottle of the New Remedy; which will not only cure you at once, but it will also cleanse the system from the injurious effects of the mixtures you have been taking so long. It is warranted to cure in one half the time of any other medicine, or the price will be refunded. One bottle often sufficient. Price $3.—double size, $5.

ALTERATIVE SYRUP.

For Secondary Syphilis; Eruptions on the skin; Sore Throat, Mouth and Nose; Loss of Hair; Old Sores; Swellings; Pains in the Bones; and all other signs of the Secondary Venereal Disease. No remedy ever discovered has done what has been achieved by this. Under its use every form of constitutional syphilitic taint, is speedily cured, and in a short time the subtile poison is completely eradicated from the system, and health and strength are permanently restored. It was this remedy that cured a gentleman from the south then stopping at Newport, and for which he presented Dr. M., with $450 besides his bill, after having been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, for FIVE YEARS. One large bottle lasts a month.—price $10; half size, $5.50. Sent by express in a sealed package, secure from observation, on receipt of the price by mail.

NERVE INVIGORATOR.

For Nervous Debility; Seminal Weakness; Loss of Power; Impotency; Confusion of Thought; Loss of Memory; Irritable Temper; Gloomy Apprehensions; Fear; Despondency and Melancholy, which may end in Loss of Reason. This new remedy for that fearful train of mental and physical evils arising from venereal excesses, and secret habits of the young, is composed of the most soothing, strengthening and invigorating medicines to be found in the whole Vegetable Kingdom, forming in combination, the most perfect antidote for this obstinate and distressing class of maladies ever yet discovered. It has now been sent to nearly every State in the Union, relieving the untold suffering of hundreds who have never seen the inventor, restoring them to health, strength and happiness. One large bottle lasts a month. Price $10; half size, 5.50 **THESE FOUR GREAT REMEDIES** are the result of over twenty years' study and practice, and as now prepared they are known to be the very best for their respective purposes. I am therefore induced to make them public, for the benefit of those who otherwise could never avail themselves of their virtues. They are all warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Prepared and sold ONLY by Dr. MATTISON, at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, No. 28 UNION STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I., and sent by Express to all parts of the country, in a closely sealed package, secure from observation, on receipt of the price by mail.

NOTICE TO INVALIDS.

Over Three Hundred Thousand Dollars are paid to swindling quacks annually in New England alone, which is worse than thrown away. This comes from trusting to the false and deceptive advertisements of men calling themselves Doctors, who have no medical education, and whose only recommendation is what they say of themselves. In nine cases out of ten, these men are not men, are impostors, and the only safe way is, to go to some regular practising physician that you know, or, if you prefer to consult one who makes your case a speciality, be sure that he is a physician and not a pretender or you will have reason to regret it. Dr. Mattison is the only regular physician in Providence, if not in New England, who advertises, making a speciality of private maladies; and HE GIVES UNDOUBTED TESTIMONIALS from some of the most eminent physicians, surgeons and citizens of this and other States. Enclose one stamp for postage and send for them, with a pamphlet on SPECIAL DISEASES, and DISEASES OF WOMEN, sentfree. Dr M. is a regularly educated physician of twenty year' experience, ten in an extensive general practice, and all lingering health and repelled him to relinquish that and adopt an office practice, treating all diseases and difficulties of a private nature in both sexes married or single, giving them his whole attention. Persons, therefore, having any important or difficult case in his speciality, will save much time and expense by consulting Dr. M before going elsewhere. Advice at office, free; by letter, $1. Write your name, town and State plainly, and direct to Lock Box No. XX, Providence Post-office; or to DR. MATTISON,

No. 28 Union Street, Providence, R. I.

January 1, 1864. 1y2

TEETH EXTRACTED

WITHOUT PAIN,

By the Use of Nitrous Oxid,

AT THE OFFICE OF

E. P. CHASE, Dentist,

ROCKLAND, ME.

REFERENCE:

I take pleasure in stating that DR. E. P. CHASE, o Rockland, Me, having spent a time in my office and laboratory, being instructed in making and preparing the pure "nitrous oxid gas" as an Anesthetic, which he proposes to give the benefit of to his friends professionally; and as prepared by him it is the *best*, the *safest* and *most satisfactory* anesthetic agent for dental operations that has been presented to the profession or the public. We believe it superior to Chloroform or Ether. Perfectly harmless, it produces pleasing sensations and perfect insensibilit to pain during an operation.

G. H. PERINE,

48tf No. 6 East 22d Street, New York.

New Styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

BUY YOUR CLOTHING

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E. K. ROBBINS'

(Successor to A. E. ROBINSON,)

WHO would respectfully inform the citizens of Rockland and vicinity that he now occupies the Rooms formerly occupied by A. E. Robinson, (successor to Moody E. Thurlo)

IN CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCK,

Where he will carry on the

Custom Tailoring Business.

In connection with the late stock of Robinson, the subscriber has a choice selection of

New Fall and Winter Style Goods,

Just received from Boston, consisting of

BROADCLOTHS,

OVERCOATINGS of all kinds

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Having had a good experience in the business, the subscriber guarantees to manufacture garments after the latest and most approved style and warrants the BEST FITS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Patronage Solicited.

E. K. ROBBINS.

Rockland, Sept. 25, 1863. 40tf

DYE-HOUSE.

Gregory Block, Front St., North End,

SLOCOMB BAKER PROPRIETOR.

Will Dye and Finish in the best manner.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, &c.; Satins, Lustrings, Crape, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Plush, Lace Veils, Sewing Silk, Silk Crape, Worsted and Cotton Shawls, Yarn and Worsted; (High Colors for Lace Work, Carpets, &c.) Italian and French Crapes; Gloves, Hosiery, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, &c. Also—Ladies' Dresses of every description; Gents' Coats, Pants Vests, &c.

Gents' Coats, Pants and Military Garments; Merino Shawls, Carpets, Table Cloths, &c., Cleansed and finished.

GOODS can be left with GEORGE F. KALER, at Mayo & KALER'S.

Rockland May 15, 1863. 2tf

BERNARD SHRAFL,

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Piano-Forte, Organ, Melodeon, Violin,

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Having had r